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Perfect in every part bicycle.
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The Bombay Chronicle

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THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1918.

VOL. XII NO. 43 BOMBAY TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
Quarterly..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
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The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

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MR. S. R. S. AIYAR.
Scientific and Practical ASTROLOGER after his long tour in Far Eastern Countries, now in
TAJ MAHAL HOTEL, Bombay.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.
THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.
Head Office—Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branch—I.—Thakordwar, Bombay.
Branch II.—Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

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THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
2. Rangoon Madras, Colombo.
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For freights and other particulars apply to:
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SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
22nd Feb.	Dongola	Moldavia *	16,277
1st March.	Mantua		10,902
8th ,,	Morea X		10,911
15th ,,	Caledonia		7,622
22nd ,,	Dongola @	Mooltan @	20,700
29th ,,	Kaiser-I-Hind		11,480
5th April.	Naldera X		15,992
9th ,,	Devanha	Extra steamer	8,099
12th ,,	Malwa		10,941
19th ,,	Dongola	Maloja *	20,700
26th ,,	Macedonia		11,082
3rd May.	Delta	China X	7,952
10th ,,	Mantua		10, 902
17th ,,	Dongola	Mongolia *	16,388
24th ,,	Caledonia		7,622
31st ,,	Delta	Narkunda *	16,227

X Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
† Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
@ Does not convey passengers from India.
* Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer	Tons.
22nd Feb.	MORVADA	8 193
7th March	MANDALA	8 246
21st ,,	DUMANA	8 600
4th April	MANELA	8,303
18th ,,	MATIANA	8,965
2nd May	DOMALA	8,441
16th ,,	MASHOBRA	8 324

P. & O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

20th Feb.	JEYPORE*	5,318
22nd ,,	CHINA	7,952
23rd ,,	SICILIA†	6,813
25th ,,	LAHORE *	5,252
8th March	DOGRA*	5 138
15th ,,	MIRZAPORE*	6'715
18th ,,	SOUDAN§	6,696
30th ,,	ALIPORE*	5 273
24th April	SICILIA §	6,813

† Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.
§ Will not convey passengers on this voyage only.
* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
20th Feb.	KAROA	S. Africa.
21st ,,	BARALA	Busreh via K'chi & P Gulf Ports
22nd ,,	ARELA	usreh K'chi K'war
23rd ,,	LA	
25th ,,	V A	K in K'war

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P.O Box 122.

NOTICE.
CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 203.
Telephone No. 1093.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departures.
Moji Maru	K. Habaki		14th Feb.	28th Feb.
Hakodate Maru	T. Okubor	5303	25th ,,	13th Mar
Bengal Maru	T. Takechi	5396	4th Mar.	16th ,,
Mureran Maru	Y. Watanabe	5374	19th ,,	31st ,,
Lima Maru	J. Edgawa	6989	26th ,,	9th April
Tokushima Maru	R. Nakagawa	5976	30th ,,	13th ,,

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

From:—To	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	202	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	615	340	285	190	152

For revised passage tariff apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Alice Buildings, Horsby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20279. Telegrams "YUSEN"

O.S.K. LINE.
(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Borneo Maru	J. Kojima	5864	26th Jan.	11th Feb.
Himalaya Maru	Y. Fujita	5228	10th Feb.	20th Feb.
Alps Maru	A. Kobayashi	7772	28th Feb.	12th Mar.
Andes Maru	Y. Miyahara.	7772	12th Mar.	26th ,,
Argun Maru	N. Ohno	6609	23rd ,,	6th April.
Sumatra Maru	T. Yamaguchi	6750	27th ,,	10th April.

For particular apply to:—
T. OHARA,
Manager,
P. O. Box No. 355,
Phone No. 22150,
Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
AUTHORISED CAPITAL $50 000,000
ISSUED AND FULLY PAID-UP ... $20,000,000
RESERVE FUND STERLING ..... £ 4,500,000
SILVER $24,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $20,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Sangon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00 000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.

GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. R. HYND,
Agent.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET.
Behind Currency Bank.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,56,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DINAI,
Secretary and Barrister.

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EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.,
Total Assets exceed Rs. 2,10,00,000
Annual Income exceeds Rs. 39,00,000
New Business exceeds Rs. 71,00,000
Low Premiums. Liberal Conditions
Worldwide Policies.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO.
INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.
ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
TABLE A-1 A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.
AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to:—
THE SECRETARIES.
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Ballard Estate. Fort, Bombay.

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A SOLID AND PROGRESSIVE LIFE OFFICE.
RESULTS FOR 1923
A RECORD OF SPLENDID PROGRESS.
1. Proposals for Insurance received during the year ..... Rs. 66,00,000
2. Policies actually issued during the year. ..... Rs. 50,50,000
3. Annual income exceeds ..... Rs. 12,00,000
4. Effective policy business upto 31-12-23. ..... Rs. 200,00,000
5. Accumulated Fund ..... Rs. 50,00,000
6. Claims paid about ..... Rs. 38,00,000
INSURANCE UNDER ALL UP TO DATE SCHEMES.
INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED ALL OVER INDIA.
TERMS LIBERAL.
Chief Agents for Bombay.
MUJMUDAR AND CO.,
46 Church-gate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Post Box No: 718.
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MESSRS. DUTT & CO.,
Shree Dutt Bhawan, Karwar, South Kanara.
Manager: K. C. VIDYARTHI.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1836
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £5,866,666
Reserve Funds F42,225,131 £3,535,765
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(Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.
DUTCH EAST INDIES:

Semarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocja	Pordjanak
Medan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Padang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Palembang	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS.—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agent.

Dr. D. Writer & Co.
Have always in stock sugar-coated "Tikli" Brand tablets of Quinine Bisulph. Purgative vegetable Laxative and plain Tikli as Soda-Mint-Aspirin, Anti-malarial Soda water and Lemonade.
Can be had from respectable Chemists and the Manufacturer
Dr. D. Writer & Co.
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PROPRIETORS OF ALL MOTOR SERVICES
USING
FORD CARS OR LORRIES
GENUINE FORD SPARE PARTS
PRICES REDUCED.
Write for latest price List.
FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd.
& REDUCED,
HUGHES ROAD—BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Sir D. J. TATA, Kt., Chairman.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL		Rs. 20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED	,,	,, 11,56,84,250
PAID-UP	,,	,, 1,18,68,422
TOTAL FUNDS	,,	1,71,32,088

HEAD OFFICE:
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:— Calcutta 5, Mission Row, Branch Manager: V. G. Crabb.
Madras No. 6, 1st Line Beach, ,, ,, J. W. Waddell
New York (U.S.A.) U. S. Manager, Sumner Ballard.
AGENCIES.
INDIA:
CALCUTTA—Tata Sons Ld. Martin & Co., Ld. Birla Bros. Ld.
MADRAS—Roshan M. A. Minulla, Hussain Saib & Co.
KARACHI—Jamshed N. R. Mehta.
AHMEDABAD—Rakubhai Ambalal & Co.
COCHIN, etc.—Peirce Leslie & Co., Ld.
POONA—H. R. Tavaria & Co.
ADEN—Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros.
BURMA.
RANGOON—The London Rangoon Trading Co., Ld. R. D. Tata & Co., Ld.
CEYLON.
COLOMBO—H. L. de Mel & Co. Henderson & Co.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS & F.M.S.
SINGAPORE—Harrisons, Barker & Co., Ld.
PENANG—Harrisons, Barker & Co., Ld. Duree & Thomas Ld.
KUALA LUMPUR—Harrisons & Crosfield, Ld.
PORT SWETTENHAM—Harrisons & Crosfield, Ld.
IPOH—Labrooy & Bros.
DUTCH EAST INDIES.
SOURABAYA (Java)—The London Rangoon Trading Co. (Java), Ld.
SAMARANG (Java)—Butterworth & Co.
MEDAN (Sumatra)—S. D. Kaper & Co.
FRENCH COCHIN-CHINA.
SAIGON—A. B. David.
SIAM.
BANGKOK—Compagnie Generale Francaise pour le Commerce & L'Industrie.
CHINA.
SHANGHAI—W. R. Loxley & Co.
PEKING—Perrin Cooper & Co.
TIENTSIN—Perrin Cooper & Co.
HONGKONG—The Bank Line Ltd.
BRITISH EAST AFRICA.
KAMPALA—Narandas Rajaram & Co.
MAURITIUS—Scott & Co.
ZANZIBAR—Alli & Abdulrasul.
UNITED KINGDOM.
LONDON. { Sedgwick Collins (Agencies) Ltd Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd. (Marine Underwriters).
The Company is transacting FIRE, MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, EARTHQUAKE, RIOT & CIVIL COMMOTION, MOTOR CAR, PERSONAL ACCIDENT, FIDELITY GUARANTEE, BAGGAGE & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.
R. J. DUFF,
General Manager.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO. LTD.
ESTABLISHED :—1910.
Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20%
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. 30%
Dividend declared previous years..15—20%
The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/ or 18/ per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 19, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.,
KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY
Stationery, Drawing and Painting Materials.
Engineering and Surveying Instruments, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
Price List on Application

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union, 16, Farrington Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1908 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. [illegible]
[illegible] should not be requested to give us [illegible]

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.
Every additional word—ONE ANNA.
CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words pply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—BUYERS and EXPORTERS of Guntur Chillies, Palmyra fibres, Jaggery, Dunnage, mats, etc. by Arumugam, c/o. Fozdar Bros., Ekadashi Buildings, Parekh Street, Girgaon, Bombay.
A R9798

WANTED—JUNIOR CLERK, pay Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 according to previous experience. Apply writing to "ASTRO", c/o Taj Hotel, Bombay.
A R9802

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL REPRESENTATIVES for the Nagpur Pioneer Insurance Co., Ltd., Head Office, Nagpur, on salary or commission? or both.—Apply to the MANAGING AGENTS.
A 18736

WANTED AT ONCE.—Good divers used to foundation work, setting caissons and fixing bracing. Must be capable of giving clear report of conditions under water. Apply to Box No. 57, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9788

WANTED—Graduate experienced CLERK for Continental Business correspondence, good terms. Apply with testimonials to Mandvi Post Box no 3039, Bombay.
A R9775

WANTED—MEN for being employed as KARGUNS and BHAG KARKUNS (Circle Inspectors) in the Service of the Mudhol State. Qualified persons whishing to be employed as such should send in their applications, with testimonials, to the undersigned giving the following details. A knowledge of Marathi is essential. Age, caste, qualifications, languages known, pay expected.—G. R. KAYANPURKAR, Diwan, Mudhol State.
A 18983

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

MAHABLESHWER and PANCHGANI—Bungalows TO BE LET and FOR SALE. Apply to MODY MUSA CASSUM House Agent, Mahableshwer. Telephone 53.
C R9776

TO LET—Convenient airy offices in Union Bank Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, at considerably reduced rents. Area 225 sq. ft. and over. All modern conveniences with lifts. Apply to The SECRETARY.
C 18610

TO LET in Pratt's Building at Hughes Road, SHOPS suitable for dress-makers, motor dealers, provision merchants, boot-makers, etc., etc. Moderate rent, immediate occupation. Please apply to T. R. PRATT (Bombay), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay.
C18913

TO BE SHORTLY LET at Hughes Road, Cumballa Hill, next to Messrs. Rolls-Royce, an extensive up-to-date motor showroom with garage and all conveniences for motor trade. Rent moderate. Inspection invited. Enquiries to be made to T. R. PRATT (Bombay), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay.
C18914

TO BE LET—At reduced rents, cottages and bungalows, situated at Murzban Road, Andheri, six minutes walk from the Station. Apply to K.C. MARROTT, 181, Hornby Road, Bombay.
C 18948

TO LET—COSY and COMFORTABLE FLATS and ROOMS at moderate rates in Dawood Terrace, Hassam Terrace and Abdul Razak Terrace, opposite G. I. P. Workshops, Soparibang Road, Parel. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—OFFICE ROOM on first floor, Churchgate Street, No. 16-28. Apply Messrs. KHARAS & CO. on the premises also second floor in Nanabhai Lane, behind the West End Watch Co. Apply within.
G R9767

TO LET—MOTOR GARAGES, GODOWNS at Girgaum No. 426, Thakordwar Rd. Electric light and telephone. Rent garage Rs. 40, godowns, small and big, from Rs. 30 to Rs. 400. BUNGALOW for Hindoos at Walkeshwar, 6 Banganga Road, near Government House; including stable or garage. Three floors—together or separate. Rent Rs. 100 to Rs. 250. GODOWNS, SHOPS and ROOMS, suitable for Restaurant, Hotel or Club at 190-208, Colaba Causeway (Fire-engine Station Building); ground and upper floors. Rent very reasonable. OFFICES at 17 and 22 Elphinstone Circle, Fort; Ground and upper floors. Electric lift. Rent very reasonable from Rs. 50 to Rs. 750. Call, phone or write DEVKARAN NANJEE & SONS, 17, Elphinstone Circle, Fort. Telephone No. 20061.
C R9765

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

KATNI
"CASTLE BRAND"
PORTLAND CEMENT.

GOVERNMENT tests prove this to be the finest Portland Cement superior to other Indian Brands and Imported Cements. We shall be pleased to send booklet showing tests, etc., to any address and enquiries and orders will receive our prompt attention.

Ready delivery ex. Bombay stocks.

The Katni Cement and Industrial Co., Ltd.,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Laxmi Building.
Ballard Road, Fort.
Bombay.
Telephone No. 418. T

C. P. CEMENT.

"SWASTIKA" BRAND
is equal to the Best English Cement
TRIAL SOLICITED.
For Government Tests & other particulars
Apply to our Selling Agents
Messrs. SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & CO.
70, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Messrs. BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & CO.
Motilal Hirabhai's Market,
Opposite Railway Station, Ahmedabad.

FOR SALE—WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY, Universal and Dovetailing. For particulars apply to The SHIB IRON AND BRASS WORKS CO., LTD., Mogalsarai, E. I. Railway.
T R9803

PURE HIMALAYAN HONEY, White and Yellow, in 2 lb. tins, at Rs. 2-8, and Rs. 2 Thinshelled Walnuts, 10 and 5 lb. baskets, at Rs. 4 and Rs 2-4. Free delivery by post —HONEY HOUSE, Chamba.
T R9670

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the
EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE.—One HOLT 75 H. P. 9 ton CATERPILLAR TRACTOR, suitable for heavy haulage purposes. Just overhauled and in perfect order. Apply HORMUSJI SORABJI AND SONS, 4, New Queen's Road, Bombay.
JA 18981

EDUCATIONAL.

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE, MEERUT. (Registered under Act XXI of 1860). Teaches Homoeopathy, Electro Homoeopathy and Biochemistry, both by local training and correspondence and grants Diplomas. Supplies fresh medicines and accessories at moderate price. Treats chronic and complicated cases. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R. R. GUPTA, H.M.O., Principal.
H R8146

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

MYSTERIES OF PARIS, Soldier's Wife, Faust, Leila, May Middleton, Hindu Philosophy, each 1-8-0. Calendar, List free VALUE OFFICE, (G) Pondicherry.
L R9788

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PLANTA CASTOR OIL.

Manufactured from castor seeds grown in our Gujarat farms. Odourless and tasteless. No griping, no nausea. Contains no free oily acid or injurious alkaloid or perfume. Animal charcoal not used in refining. Stocked by chemists and provision merchants. Price annas 5 for 2½ oz bottle and rupee 1 for 16 oz. bottle. AGENTS WANTED in different parts of India. Hospitals, dispensaries, doctors, and dealers to write to PLANTA DRUG MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Parsi Statue, Byculla, BOMBAY.

PROFESSION.

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA
10,000 PACKETS FREE.

I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE... LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.

Leprosy and its treatment.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man.

Price Rs. 2. V.P. charges As. 5.

Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

PANDIT KRIPARAM,
Nadibagan Lane Salkia, CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF SUGAR CARGO from Mauritius per s s "ARMANESTAN" are hereby informed that the steamer has arrived and is discharging her cargo in No. 12 Shed Victoria Dock.

CONSIGNEES are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature and take delivery of cargo immediately.

Messrs. ERICSON AND RICHARDS have been appointed our surveyors and they will attend every morning to examine damages.

No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within (7) seven days of discharge in the dock, nor on goods removed from the landing Shed.

Application for survey must reach the undersigned in time so that the survey can take place at the latest on the morning of the seventh day.

No claims will be entertained if not submitted within a fortnight after discharge from the steamer at No. 12 Shed Victoria Dock.

A. NEMAZEE & CO.,,
Agents.
Bombay, 18th February, 1924.
R9792

BARODA MEDICAL SERVICE.

WANTED.—LADY DOCTORS and LADY SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for the STATE GENERAL HOSPITAL, BARODA, and for the DISTRICT HOSPITALS. Posts with salaries, as under, are to be filled. FREE QUARTERS or HOUSE-RENT will be supplied and PRIVATE PRACTICE allowed.

LADY DOCTORS.

(1) Rs. 500	to	Rs.	Rs. 750
(2) Rs. 250	to	Rs.	500
(3) Rs. 150	to	Rs.	300

LADY SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS.
3 Posts Rs. 80 to Rs. 120.

Apply with copies of testimonials giving two references and stating clearly parentage (Indian, European or Anglo-Indian), age, whether single, married or widow, place of education, and previous appointments, to DR. JIVRAJ N. MEHTA, M.D., M.R. C. P. (Lond.), etc., Chief Medical Officer, Baroda.
18982

NOTICE.

ONE CERTIFICATE for 10 Ordinary Shares of the BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY and TRAMWAY CO., LTD., is MISSING. The Shares Certificate No. 14642, Shares No. 337360 to 337369 standing on the name of Lakhraj Sobhagchand. Anybody finding the same is requested to return the same to following address.

Yours faithfully,
LAKHRAJ SOBHAGCHAND,
C/o Ganeshdas Devidas and Co.,
Post No. 3, Bombay,
or Shikarpur (Sind).
R9800

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

GARDEN PARTY AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

THE CARRIAGES and MOTOR CARS of guests attending the Garden Party at Government House on TUESDAY, the 19th February, 1924, will enter by the LOWER GATE, WALKESHWAR ROAD, and pass out by the upper gate for parking purposes. The departure from the Garden Party will also be by the LOWER GATE.

2. On arrival at the platform, a ticket bearing a number will be issued to the occupant and one bearing a similar number will be affixed to the lamp of the conveyance.

3. On departure, as conveyances come up, the numbers will be called, and should owners not be present on the platform their conveyances will be sent round.

4. Guests coming in Motor Cars are informed that they should have a licensed chauffeur with their cars as no cars will be permitted to remain opposite the platform, but will be parked with other cars according to the numbers allotted to them.

5. Guests are desired to note that no Carriages or Motor Cars will be permitted to overtake and pass Carriages or Motor Cars in front of them while passing up or down the lower drive.

P.A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 18th Feb., 1924.
C18986

TENDERS.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED by the Agent, North Western Railway, Lahore, for the supply of rubber articles during the year 1924—25.

Tenders to be submitted on the prescribed forms which are obtainable from and on payment of Rs. 5 per copy, to the Undersigned and must reach the Agent's Office not later than 2 p.m. on FRIDAY, the 7th March, 1924.

Samples should be forwarded by rail freight paid to the Controller of Stores, N. W. Railway, Moghalpura (Lahore) so as to reach him not later than the 28th February, 1924.

The Agent of the North Western Railway reserves to himself the right to reject any or all of the Tenders received in answer to this Advertisement without assigning any reason for such rejection.

C. F. LANGER.
Controller of Stores,
N. W. Railway.
Office of the Controller of Stores, Moghalpura (Lahore.)
Dated 8th February, 1924.
C 18900

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act
and
In the matter of the Bank of Morvi Ltd. and Reduced.

The Bank of Morvi, Ltd. and Reduced ..... Petitioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a petition for confirming a resolution reducing the capital of the above Company from Rupees one Crore to Rupees Fifteen lakhs was on the 11th day of February, 1924, presented to the Honourable Mr. Justice Mulla and is now pending, and that the list of creditors of the Company is to be made out as for the 11th day of February, 1924.

Dated this 15th day of February, 1924.
BHAISHANKER KANGA AND GIRDHARLAL.
Attorneys to the Company.
C18972

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHABUDIN GULAMMAHOMED TOONGAKER, GULAMMAHOMED REHMUDIN TOONGAKER, a minor by his mother and natural guardian, Aminabai, widow of Rehmudin Toongaker, KHATIZABAI, daughter of Rehmudin Toongaker, AMINABAI, widow of Rehmudin Toongaker, AMINABAI, wife of Haji Hasan Khot, KHORSETBIBI, widow of Mahomed Ibrahim Makba, HAWABIBI, wife of Haji Ibrahim Jiteker and KAMRUNISSA, daughter of Shabudin Toongaker have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift trust inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise, howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground rent land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon situate, lying and being at Kazi Street, in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 163 6/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 900, New No. 8070, Old Survey No. 1863 and New Survey No. 832 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 6177 and Street No. 176 at 180 and which said premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by Kazi Street, on or towards the West by sweeper's passage on or towards the North by the property of Ismail Umer Jamal and on or towards the South by the property of Mahomed Hasan Makba.

Dated this 18th day of February, 1924.
MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADON,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
C18985

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 1832 of 1920.
MULJI HARIDAS ..... Plaintiff.
V/S
VALABHDAS NARANJI .....Defendant

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 31st day of March, 1921, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on TUESDAY, the 4th day of March, 1924, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.).

PARTICULARS.

All the 3/4 undivided share and the right, title and interest of the abovenamed plaintiff and of the abovenamed defendant in the premises hereinafter described and that is to say:—

FIRSTLY.—All those adjacent villages and lands as well inhabited as waste lands as also cultivated and uncultivated gardens, roads, paths, passages, tanks, wells, buildings, erections, privileges and all and singular the appurtenances thereunto in anywise belonging described in the kawls bearing date respectively the fifth day of September one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine and fifth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty and denominated and being as follows, that is to say, all that village called Sankee, containing by admeasurement three hundred Begas one quarter of a Biga and one Pond be the same little more or less all that other village called Tonguy, containing by admeasurement four hundred and thirty-six Begas three-quarters of a Bega and three and half Ponds be the same little more or less and that other village called Komptee, containing by admeasurement one hundred and seventy-one Begas three quarters of a Bega and four ponds be the same little more or less. All that other village called Poway, containing by admeasurement six hundred and eight-two Begas two-quarters of a Bega and three ponds be the same little more or less. All that other village called Turundaz, containing by admeasurement five hundred and fifty-eight Begas one pond and three-quarters of pond be the same little more or less and all that village called Puspoli containing by admeasurement one thousand one hundred and eight-six Begas and three ponds be the same little more or less the description and boundaries whereof are particularly inserted and delineated in and by the way of plan of the Revenue Survey of the Island of Salsette, dated in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty and deposited in the office of the Collector of the Northern Concan at Tannah, on the Island of Salsette and are circumscribed and included by a line, on the North by which they are separated from the land belonging partly to the village of Say and partly to that of Veear, on the South partly by the land of Mahole partly by that of Ghat Koper partly by that of Chandowlie and partly by that of Marole, on the West partly by the land of Marole and partly by that of Marashee and on the East partly by the land of Hurreealy and partly that of Kanjoor together with all the waste land described in and by the aforesaid cowl bearing date the fifth day of June one thousand eight hundred and thirty and all other waste land or every description and all and singular houses outhousses, edifices, buildings, stables, yards, gardens, compounds, wells, tanks, Brab trees, date trees and all other trees, ways, water courses, paths, commons, common of pasture and other commonable rights, passages, privileges and appurtenances whatsoever to the said village lands hereditaments and premises or to any of them belonging or in anywise appertaining.

SECONDLY.—Leasehold villages of Vikrolee and Kanjoor Turuf Marole in the Salsette Taluka Monjee Vikrolee, is bounded on the East by a creek on the West by a boundary stone of Ghat Koper, on the North by a hamlet and tank of Hurrialy and on the South by a Stream called Nudiacha Veera and a bank of Ghat Koper Mouje Kanjoor is bounded on the East by the Creek of Bombay running to Tannah, on the West by the Portuguese Church of Terundaz, on the North by a Liqour still of Bandoop belonging to a Parsee and on the South by a boundary of Monjee Hurrialee.

The villages firstly and secondly described above are whole villages and are unsurveyed and are situate in the Registration Sub-District of Kurla and District of Thana.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI AND DEVIDAS Atterneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 11th day of December, 1923.
H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
C 18586

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY No. 212 of 1924.

Re: PRAGJI LUDHA, a firm, carrying on business at Dana Bunder, without the Fort of Bombay; ..... Adjudged Insolvents.

Ex parte:
HAMED ALI ALKAZI. Petitioning Creditor.

WHEREAS the abovenamed PRAGJI LUDHA, a firm, have been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

M. M. KOTHARE,
For Chief Clerk.
Dated this 16th day February, 1924.
Chief Clerk's Office, High Court,
C18984

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 688 of 1917.
BANSILAL MOTILAL ..... Plaintiff.
Vs.
GOVINDLAL BANSILAL and Ors. Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 12th day of October, 1922, and the Order dated the 14th day of February, 1924, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction at the premises under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court on TUESDAY, the 18th day of March, 1924, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax tenure land or ground with messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 492 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 80, 273, New No. 706, Old Survey No. 207, New Survey No. 1455 and Cadastral Survey No. 1562 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "C" Ward No. 496, Street Nos. 359-361 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Tarachand Ghanshandas, on or towards the West by Kalbadevi Road, on or towards the North by the property of Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal and on or towards the South by the property of Chaturbhuj Morarji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at 14 K, Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 23rd day of January, 1924.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA.,
Commissioner.
C18854

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 4536 OF 1923.
SHORT CAUSE.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27 O V rr 1, 5, 7, and 8 and O VIII, r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

MORARJI DWARKADAS, a firm, doing business at Mulji Jetha Market, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

Versus

(1) HARIDAS RAMDAS, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a Muccadam, residing at Dana Bunder, outside the Fort, (2) EBRAHIM FAZAL, (3) GULAM MAHOMED KERMALI BOGA and (4) KHALID SHAMSUDDIN ANVERI. The last three were of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan, till lately carrying business in Bombay in the name and style of Ebrahim Fazal and Boga at Dalal Street, in Bombay. ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a Plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The plaintiffs pray that if and necessary the sum due in the equitable mortgage of the said Thana property by defendant 1 to the defendants 2, 3 and 4 may be ascertained and declared that the defendants may be ordered to pay the sum of Rs. 5,000 with interest thereon at 1½ per cent per mensem from 17th January 1921, till payment and costs of the suit by a day to be named by this Hon. Court for the purpose, that in default of the payment of the sums mentioned in prayer (b) by the defendants or any of them by the day named for the purpose, the plaintiffs may be declared entitled to obtain a decree absolute for the sale of the said Thana property; that the net sale proceeds of the property when sold be applied in and towards the payment of the amounts mentioned in prayer (b) and in the event of a deficiency the plaintiffs may be at liberty to apply for a personal decree for the balance against the defendants, 2, 3, 4 and that the plaintiffs may have such further and other reliefs as the nature of the case may require.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 4th day of March, 1924, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 21st day of November, 1923.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
For Prothonotary.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 21st day of November, 1923.
MESSRS. MADHAVJI & CO.
C18944 Plaintiffs Attorneys.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX.
Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF NEW YACHT HULL.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in suit No. 5491 of 1922 (The Bank of Morvi vs. Doolabhdas Ratonji Mistry), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 19th instant, sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 120 Apollo Street.

One New Yacht Hull.

The above is now lying at Taluka Salset (South). The Mahal Trombay Ship-building Yard, and can be seen there. The photo of this Yacht can be seen at the Auctioneer's Rooms.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE STEAM SHIPS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne & Co. Attorneys for the Mortgagee Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on TUESDAY, the 19th instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms Apollo Street, on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mr. A.M. Jivanji.

S.S. "KUMARIHAMI"—with her tackle apparel and mast, Engine, Boiler and other articles. Length 119.42—Breadth 21.90,—Depth 11.82—Gross tonnage—251.77 registered tonnage 125.95.

S.S. "SARASVATI"—with her tackle apparel and mast, Engine, Boiler and other articles. Length—112, Breadth—21.25, Depth 11.75, Gross tonnage 201.44, registered tonnage 73.77.

S.S. "PARVATI"—with her tackles, apparel and mast, Engine, Boiler and other articles. Length —112, Breadth —21.25, Depth —11.75, Gross tonnage —205.45, registered tonnage —75.03.

All the steamers are now lying in the stream at Princess Dock off Mazagaon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 19th February, 1924.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,

123, Apollo Street, Fort,

Telephone No. 29521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND ARTISTIC HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BY WELL-KNOWN MAKERS, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, RICH PLATE, EDWARE, ONE ENGLISH BRISCOE MOTOR CAR, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on Tuesday, the 19th February, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at No. 2, Waterloo Mansions, Mayo Road, Opp. Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, rich glass and porcelainware, best plateware, oval dining table, chairs, mirror back full size sideboards, dumbwaiters and crockery stands, rich carpets, velvet plied drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, file cabinets, roll-top writing tables, silver show case, glass door book cases, full iron framed cottage piano, bed room furniture, single and double bedsteads, mirror and plain almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers dressing and wash hand tables, cane furniture, meat safe, Oliver typewriter, Singer's sewing machine, one English Briscoe motor car, 5 seater, in perfect working order, etc., etc.

The property of an Englishman. Furniture is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th February, 1924.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,

No. 78, Medows Street, Fort,

Telephone No. 24927.

SALE THIS DAY AT 3 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF ONE GERMAN MAKE PROTOS CAR AND ONE S. B. CAR

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 1330 of 1923.

The Crescent Automobile & Co. ..... Plaintiffs.

V/s.

Abdulla Habibhai ..... Defendant.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Rustomji & Ginwala, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs' Company now in Voluntary Liquidation and pursuant to the Chamber Judge's Order made on the 21st day of September, 1923, sell by Public Auction the following Cars on TUESDAY, the 19th February, 1924, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) near their Auction Rooms No. 72, Medows Street, Fort.

PARTICULARS OF THE CARS.

1 Protos Car German make four Cylinders Eiseman magneto, seven Seater, touring body, Carbide head lights, red Colour of the body. EnEgine Number 4956.

1 S. B. Car running on Batteries, with one trailer with two extra batteries.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of Sale.

GANDHI & CO.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th February, 1924.

BALTONIC

BALTONIC is the best Specific for Children. It is the truest Baby's Friend.

BALTONIC completely cures Rickets Emaciation, Infantile Diarrhoea, fever, etc. Restores child's health, Vigour and Vitality.

BALTONIC is an unrivalled remedy for poverty of blood, and loss of appetite

BALTONIC purifies the blood, removes slenderness of bones and rapidly increases the weight of children.

BALTONIC is a Potent Panacea for all child's ills. It removes children's asthma and all bronchial and ches complaints. It is the sweetest and most tasty Nectar for children.

Price 4 oz. phial Re. 1/- only, excluding postage, etc.

DR. D. R. VARMA.

Specialist in Eugenics,

Burn Bastion Road, DELHI.

AMUSEMENTS.

Excelsior Theatre.

To-Day at 9-30 p.m. sharp.

ESPINOSA'S GAIETY REVUE COMPANY.

"EXTRA SPESH'L"

CINEMA at 6-30 p.m.

"A ROMANTIC ADVENTURESS"

Empire Theatre.

To-Day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

"TRAILING WILD ANIMALS IN AFRICA"

Empress Theatre.

To-Day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

"THE VIRGIN QUEEN."

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT—AND—LAST WEEK

Presents.

Four Popular and favourite stars in

"HIDDEN-HAND"

featuring

DORIS KENYON, ARLINE PRETTY

SHELDON LEWIS, MAHLON HAMILTON

FOUR EPISODES—EIGHT REELS.

Episode 12TH EYES IN THE WALL.

" 13TH JAWS OF THE TIGER.

" 14TH UNMASKING.

" 15TH GIRL OF THE PROPHECY.

PATHE GAZETTE

Daily :—5-15, 7, 8-45, & 10-30 P.M.

Saturday and Sunday Extra show at 3-30 P.M.

Price as Usual

COMING NEXT WEEK

Kohinoor Photo-Play.

MINAL DEVI

Indian drama in 7 Reels.

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

Location Changed to BHENDI BAZAR

NEAR J. J. HOSPITAL.

To-day, TUESDAY 19th Feb. 1924, At 9-30 p.m.

Karlekar's Grand Circus

Location—Bhendi Bazar near J. J. Hospital.

Prof. SHANKER RAO

Presents

European and Indian Star Artists—Ladies and Gents all Refined.

MATINEES,

Sat. & Sunday at 5 p.m.

Children half price under 10 years

Matinee Shows except last Gallery.

Box Plan at S. Rose & Co., Ltd.

Popular Prices.

Prof. SHANKER RAO,

Sole Proprietor.

N. V. KARLE,

Ag. Manager.

NOVELTY CINEMA

Last Three Chapters of

PLUNDER

starring

The World's Greatest Serial Star

PEARL WHITE.

Don't miss the concluding chapters. See the finale of this mysterious quest for treasure.

NEXT WEEK

One of the greatest British Film Drama ever produced

FLAMES OF PASSION

Watch for further particulars.

TIME:—Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 p.m.

Other shows 5-15., 7., 8-45., and 10-30 p.m.

POPULAR PRICES

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 18.

Jalaputra, Pritchett, Calcutta.
Dogra, Blance, Java.
Bankura, Banneher, Busreh.
Resolute, Maiman, New York.
Cracovia, Zacovich, Trieste.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 18.

The following vessel obtained its port clearance yesterday:—

Mandala, Hewitt, Karachi.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Cracovia for Trieste.
Steamer Nirpura for Calcutta.
Steamer Bahadur for Calcutta.

S S Jalaputra:—The Scindia S N Co's steamer Jalaputra, 3113 tons, Captain A L Pritchett, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Dogra:—The Asiatic Co's steamer Dogra, 3280 tons, Captain T Blance, arrived in harbour yesterday from Java, with a cargo of sugar.

S S Bankura:—The B I S N Co's steamer Bankura, 1905 tons, Captain V O Bannher, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Cracovia:—The Lloyd Triestino Co's steamer Cracovia, 3279 tons, Captain Zacovich, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Mandala:—The B I S N Co's steamer Mandala, 5190 tons, Captain J W J Hewitt, will sail to-day from harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(MONDAY, February 18.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Wartenfels 3766, K'chi N F, Graham & Co.
2 Mantua 5889 London 1/3 M M & Co.
3 City of Harvard 4410, L'pool, 23/2 K N, and Co.
5 Karoa 3607, Durban, 20/2, M M & Co.
6 Mandala 5190, K'chi 15/2 M M & Co.
8 Jalavihar 3381 N F., N F, S S N Co.
9 King Frederick 3307 Dunkirk N F T M and Co.
11 Sicilia 4188 Shanghai 24/2 M M & Co.
13 Nile 5260 N Y. 18/2, Vol Bros.
14 Koogra 3281 Japan N.F. T M & Co.
15 Piave 4634, N F, Graham & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Zagani 2627, N F, N F, H S Shushtary.
2 Olympia 3266 Glasgow 21/2 Graham and Co.
3 Barala 1899, P. Gulf 21/2, M M & Co.
7 Moji Maru 2192, Kobe, 28/2 N Y K.
12 & 13 Armenestan 3230 Hongkong 21/2 A Nemazee.
14 Jeypore 3209 Kobe 2072, M M and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Silvio Pellico 330, K'chi 16/2 L Triestino.
D & E Romeo 3236, Colombo, 17/2 F F C & Co
F Ormara 2972, Rangoon, N.F., M M & Co.
K Borghild, 2158 N F, N F, S S N Co.
N Himalaya Maru 3187, Kobe, 23/2, O.S.K. Kaisha.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Catalia due about 24th February, Agent and A Graham Co.
City of Valencia due about 19th February, Agents K N Co.
City of Simla due about 9th March, Agent K N Co.
Elyzia due about 16th March, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Calcutta due about 19th March, Agent K N Co.
Caledonia due about 19th March, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Karachi due about 29th March, Agent K N Co.
Clan Kenneth due about 29rd February, Agent J F Co.
Scindia due about 9th April, Agent W and A Graham and Co.
City of Paris due about 10th April, Agents K N Co.
Massilia due about 22nd April, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Nagpore due about 9th April, Agent K N Co.
Clan Maclean (not fixed) Agent J F Co.
Clan Mackinlay due about 28th February, Agent J F Co.
Circassia due about 11th May Agent W and A Graham Co.
Olympia due about 24th May Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Canterbury due about 24th May Agent K N Co.
Castalia due about 8th June Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Tannenfels due about 20th February, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Tannenfels due about 20th February, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Reichenfels due about 12th March Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Hoogkerk due about 8th March Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Bovenkerk due about 25th March Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM HULL.

Hindoo (not fixed) Agent J F Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Cracovia due about 18th February, Agent L T Co.
Nippon due about 25th February Agent L Y Co.
Gerania due about 15th March Agent L T Co.
Pilena due about 18th March Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Castelporziano due about 21st February Agent M Italiana.
Aquileia due about 5th March Agent M Italiana.
Capodemonte due about 22nd March Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Manchester Exchange due about 23rd February, Agent F F Campbell Co.
City of Lahore due about 15th March, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Jalapa due about 17th February, Agent Volkart Bros.

FROM KOBE, ETC.

Hakodate Maru due about 24th February Agent N Y K.
Alps Maru due about 1st March Agent O S K.
Andes Maru due about 12th March Agent O S K.

FROM CHINA.

Mirzapore due about 24th February, Agent P and O S N Co.
Soudan due about 5th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Morea due about 7th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Alipore due about 15th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Naldera due about 4th April, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Duns Law (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.
Karagola due about 23rd February, Agent B I S N Co.
Karapara due about 8th March Agent B I S N Co.

EXPORTS.

Feb. 18.

S S Olympia for Liverpool:—129 bales wool raw, David Sassoon and Co; 3020 cwts linseed oil cakes, Bruel and Co; 158 bales wool raw, B Harbhau and Co; 54 bales wool raw, K Esmail; 12 bales cotton fly, P H Vasa; 326 bales raw cotton, Ralli Bros; 18 bales wool raw, D Koondanmal; 5 bales wool raw, C Chaganmal; 49 bales wool raw, G Gumanmal; 7 bales wool raw, Chagunlal Kanjoolal; 233 bales wool raw, Bombay Co Ltd; 54 bales wool raw, C Ramsarup; 7 bales wool raw, K sangopal Rokhabdas; 18 bales wool raw, Sadasukh Jambhurlal.

S S Olimpia for Constantinople:—62 bales cotton grey yarn, The Central India S W and M Co.

S S Olympia for Piraeus:—10 bales cotton grey yarn, The Swadeshi Mills.

S S Olympia for Marseilles:—55 bales cotton fly, B Meyer and Co; 1000 cwts gingelly seed, Louis Dreyfus.

S S Olympia for Barcelona:—350 bales raw cotton, B Gordhandas.

S S Wartenfels for Hamburg:—139 cwts kapok cotton, K Phirozshaw and Co; 1344 bales raw cotton, Ralli Bros; 220 bales raw cotton, Vurdhaman Bros; 10 bundles goats skin, R Behecam and Bros.

S S Wartenfels for Antwerp:—190 bales raw cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Wartenfels for Bremen:—40 bales hemp, Tayaballi Dawoodbhoy.

S S Wartenfels for Rotterdam:—231 bales raw cotton, Ralli Bros; 110 bales raw cotton, N Futehally and Co.

S S Wartenfels for Ghent:—375 bales raw cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Cracovia for Venice:—2000 cwts castor seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Cracovia for Trieste:—110 bales cotton fly, 220 bales raw cotton, Khimjee Vishram; 275 bales raw cotton, N Rajaram and Co; 110 bales raw cotton, Patel Cotton Co.

S S Mantua for London:—34 bales cow hides tanned, P E Boyce and Co; 103 bales woollen carpets, Bontor and Co; 197 cwts mother of pearl shells, E Moledin; 200 cwts myrabollams, F F Campbell and Co; 150 bales Jubbulpore hemp, D M Doongajee; 12 bundles lamb skin raw, R Behram and Bros; 1 package per lamb skin, Thos Cook and Sons; 35 bales woollen carpets, 3 packages brass and ivory table, 7 bales raw fox skins, 7 bales embroidered thundahar, Cox's Shipping Agency; 45 bale cow hides, 5 bales sheep skin, H Noormohamed H Essa; 36 bales cow hides, Ladhabhoy Thoria.

S S Maindy Court for New York:—999 cwts myrabollams, J Venkojee; 13 bales woollen carpets, Cox's Shipping Agency; 6000 cwts castor seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Maindy Court for Philadelphia:—95 casks goats skins, Eurico H Stein and Co.

S S Koranna for Hull:—4002 cwts castor seed, 3433 cwts groundnuts, Gorio Ltd; 1000 cwts myrabollams, F F Campbell.

S S Koranna for Gothenburg:—550 bales raw cotton, Patel Cotton Co.

S S King Frederick for Hull:—6750 cwts cotton seed, 2000 rape seed, E D Sassoon; 975 cwts myrabollams, Kalyandas Bros.

S S King Frederick for Dunkirk:—4000 cwts castor seed, E D Sassoon; 55 bales E I cotton, Prier De Saone.

S S City of Harward for Dunkirk:—150 bales raw cotton, H M Mehta and Co; 80 bales raw cotton, B Karsandas; 110 bales raw cotton, E Spinner and Co; 440 bales raw cotton, Vurdhaman Bros.

S S Mandala for Antwerp:—45 bales hemp, B Meyer and Co.

S S Nile for New York:—600 bales raw cotton, Ralli Bros; 2001 cwts myrabolams, F F Campbell and Co.

S S Lingfield for Leith:—2000 cwts groundnuts oil cakes, N V Valimohamed.

S S Sicilia for Hongkong:—100 bales grey cotton yarn, T M Kaisha; 124 cwts sharkfins, 27 cwts fishmaws, R Dhanjee.

S S Sicilia for Tientsin:—1 case cotton curtain, K Chellaram.

S S Jeypore for Kobe:—300 bales raw cotton, H Surajmal; 300 bales raw cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 bales raw cotton, Vurdhaman Bros.

S S Jeypore for Yokkaichi:—100 bales raw cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Moji Maru for Osaka:—30 cwts Indian chutney, M M Poonjiajee.

S S Moji Maru for Shanghai:—200 bales raw cotton, Suzuki and Co.

S S Genoa Maru for Kobe:—200 bales raw cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Anveston for Hongkong:—125 cwts gum Arabic, 55 cwts hingdo, E Virjee; 100 cwts buffalo pickers, J Jaffer.

S S Lahore for Mojee:—500 bales raw cotton, Ozu Burin.

S S Lahore for Kobe:—500 bales raw cotton, Ozu Burin; 500 bales raw cotton, Currimbhoy and Co.

S S Himalaya Maru for Kobe:—500 bales raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

S S Himalaya Maru for Nagoya:—500 bales raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

S S Himalaya Maru for Moji:—200 bales raw cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Himalaya Maru for Yokkaichi:—600 bales raw cotton, Volkart Bros.

IMPORTS.

Feb. 18.

S S Ridderkerk from Hamburg, Agents E D Sassoon:—635 bales paper, 148 cases aluminium ware, 25 cases napthaline, 65 cases hurricane lamps, 20 kegs yellow prussiate of potash, 100 casks rosin, 40 casks alum of potash, 200 kegs borax crystal, 662 drums magnesium chloride, 35 casks earth colours, 40 cases enamelled ware, 318 drums sodium sulphate, 150 D/bags bitter salt, 600 coils wire, 24 cases stoves, 40 kegs nitrate of stroutium, 100 kegs sugar of lead, 40 cases 50 crates earthenware tiles.

From Antwerp:—50 bundles yellow metal sheets, 350 bundles copper sheets, 1580 casks China clay, 20 cases playing cards, 50 bags broken tiles, 2600 D/bags sugar, 26 cases razor stones, 49 pieces tubes, 55 cases earth colours, 880 bags maize oil starch, 100 cases earthenware tiles, 123 pieces steel plates, 740 bundles steel bars, 85 cases galvanised staples, 1000 bundles 100 pieces steel sheets, 40 cases rivets, 2338 pieces angles, 460 pieces josts.

From Rotterdam:—420 bags farina, 3999 bags sugar, 25 drums 50 cases beer, 249 cases cheese, 40 kegs white powder, 351 cases canned goods, 25 cases canned milk, 50 cases tiles, 80 casks China clay, 327 cuffs spent cloves, 207 cases schnapps, 100 cases Dutch chicory, 250 bale straw boards, 25 cases port wine, 509 bales paper, 100 cases gin, 42 cases cottons, 14 cases silk goods, 26 cases medicines, 157 bales coloured paper, 970 pieces rails, 26 cases electric lamp, 97 bundles fish plates, 185 casks 560 cases aniline dyes, 15 cases iron ware, 10 cases velvet, 28 bales newspaper, 50 bundles tubes, 130 bags dexterine, 200 cwts barbed wire, 23400 bundles and pieces bars and rods.

From Karachi:—1194 bags wheat flour, 1500 bags sugar, 27 bales cotton, 268 bags potaties.

S S Silvia Pelico from Trieste, Agents Lloyd Triestino:—17 cases pencils, 19364 bags sugar, 210 drums carbide of calcium, 35 cases chalk, 521 bundles steel bars, 1689 pieces timber, 155 cases glass rings, 32 cases iron chairs, 143 bales 29 cases paper 20 cases fez cops, 113 cases cotton goods, 148 cases soap, 6 cases artificial silk, 1 case artificial silk shawl, 12 cases glass beads, 19 cases imitation jewellery, 10 cases matches, 8 cases metal ware, 50 bales cotton, 5 cases perfumery, 17 cases lamps, 10 cases incandescent, 7 cases pickers, 350 demiopus glocial acetic acid.

MADRAS WOMEN ON THEIR RIGHTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb 16.

At a meeting of the ladies of Madras held this evening at the senate house under the presidency of Lady Sadasiva Iyer, resolutions were passed, congratulating Miss Margarett Bondfield on her appointment to the ministerial office in the Labour Government, requesting the Government of India and the Secretary of State to revise the rules of the Reform Act so as to enable women to become members of the Provincial and Imperial Legislatures and appointing a deputation to wait on His Excellency the Governor of Madras to request him to recommend this change in the rules to the authorities.

The meeting also passed a resolution calling upon the Madras Corporation to include girls in its scheme for compulsory primary education.

CAUSE LISTS.

(TUESDAY, February 19.)

BEFORE HON'BLE SIR AMBERSON MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

TO BE MENTIONED.

632-16—Khandwalla and Chh, Kallianji Laxmandas and Co v Madhowji Laxmandas and Co, Vachha and Co, Jamsedji E and D.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

5012-22—Rustomji and Gin, Ahmed Saheb Bapusaheb Kafre vs. Ubhaiya Harsey and ors., Shamrao M. and H.

2424-21—N. C. Dalal and Co., Hirachand Manockchand vs. Ambalal Virchand, M. B. Chothia and Co.

3011-19—Mulla and Mulla, Jamshedji Rustomji Vakharia a firm vs. Deosey Umersey, Little and Co.

1858-20—N. C. Dalal and Co., Jivalal Ujamsey and Co. a firm vs. N. Bhuta and and Co., Dikshit M. and Co.

85-20—Payne and Co., Wadhumal Godharam vs. The Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ld. and ors., Little and Co. In person Matubhai J. and M., Meewanji K. and Co.

3761-21—Surveyor and Co., Lakhmidas Mulji vs. Damji Khimji a firm and ors., Ardeshir H. D. and Co.

85-17—Captain and V., Bai Chandanbai widow vs. Jamnabai widow and ors., Khambatta and Co., Malvi M R. and Co.

418-22—Manubhai and Co., Jamnadas Vithaldas and Co. vs. Abdul Gani Haji Ahmed, Merwanji K. and Co.

901-21—Mulla and Mulla, Narottam Tulsidas and anr. vs Bhagwandas Tulsidas Mody and ors., Edgelow G. W. and Co.

4507-21—Mulla and Mulla, Bhikaji Chimanlal a firm vs. Govindji Damodar a firm, Motichand and D.

2536-21—Sabnis G. and Co., Mahomed Ebrahim Mahomed Hassan vs. Mahomed Miya Abdul Kadar, M. B. Chothia and Co.

BEFORE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 46.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

2494-20—Sabnis G and S. Vishwanath Dinanath Diwadkar v Shantram Vishwanath Diwadker, Ardeshir H D and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

718-20—Dubash and Co., Woolcombe Bros. and Co. vs. Ratansey Deokaran, Ferreira and Voi.

SHORT CAUSE (RENT SUIT).

4031-23—Khandwalla and Chh, Mathuradas Vishram and anr v Bhikabhai Virchand, Malvi M R and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

263-20—Mehta L and Co, Keshavji Tulsidas v Jamsedji Kanjibhai Desai, Mulla and M.

3239-19—Malvi M R and Co, Harsukhdas Jaduraj v Gadgil Samant and Co, Dikshit M and C, Raghavayya N and Co.

383-20—Motichand and D, Raghumal Budhsing v C Pestonji Keshavlal and ors, N C Dalal and Co.

721-20—Mehta D. and L., Narandas Dwarkadas a firm vs. Edalji and Sorabji a firm, Mulla and Mulla.

726-20—Daphtary F. and D., Doongersey Rawji and Co. a firm vs. Zuhra Begum widow, Payne and Co.

759-20—Shrog and Vacha, Nadirshaw Hormusji Bamboat vs. Wamanrao Bapuji Kirtikar and ors., Shamrao M. and H. Payne and Co.

766-20—N. C. Dalal Co., Chhotubhai Chunibhai vs. Keshrichand Rupchand, Daphtary F. and D.

812-20—Mulla and Mulla, Furdunji Khurshedji Mody and Sons a firm vs. Jacob Benjamin, Dastur and Co.

843-20—Daphtary F. and D., Karsandas Mulji a firm vs. Shantilal Bholabhai a firm, Motichand and D.

999-20—Malvi M. R. and Co., Ramji Ratanji and Co. a firm vs. Motilal Manekchand a firm, Sunderdas and Co.

1018-20—Captain and V., Uderam Bhagwandas a firm vs. Khatri Damodar Gopaldas. Amin and Desai.

1030-20—Raghavayya N. and Co., Kothamuyya Balarjyaya a firm vs. Thaker Chalusay Dosa, N. C. Dalal and Co.

1055-20—Smetham B. and L., Haji Ebrahim Haji Suleman and ors. vs. Gulam Husain Ismail and ors., Mehta D. and L.

1105-20—F. K. Dadachanji, Gani Jan Mohamed vs. R. J. Mistry, N. D. Bhat.

1151-20—Dikshit M. and Co., Tar Mahomad Tyeb vs. Aishabai widow and ors., M. B. Chothia.

1154-20—Merwanji K. and Co., Walji Shamji and Co. a firm vs Uderam Premsukhdas a firm, Sunderdas and Co.

1162-20—Ardehir H D. and Co., Mohamad Osman and Co. vs. Jamnadas Lakhmidas a firm, Patel and Eze.

1179-20—Captain and V., The Union Bank of India Ltd. vs. Shigovind Harhidutt, Mulla and Mulla.

1187-20—Little and Co., Major John Charles Gammon vs. Kasturbhai M. Nagarsheth, Daphtary F. and D.

1205-20—Captain and V., Ebrahimji Kadibhai Motiwalla vs. Esmailji Ebrahimji, Chitnis M. and K.

1236-20—Purshotamdas and Co., Haji Sulaiman Haji Gulam Hussin vs. Jafferalli Mahomad Karimani, Motichand and D.

1259-20—Matubhai J. and M., Amulakchand Mohanlal vs. Ishwardas Mobanlal Mody and anr., Motichand and D.

1271-20—Chitnis M. and K., Ismailji Ibrahimji vs. Ibrahimji Kadar, Captain and V.

1308-20—Payne and Co, S Nukamnrao Si Sniehado v Dhuras Nanji and Co., Daphtary F and D.

142-20—Matubhai J and M Allarkhia Thawar and Co Harnandrai Foolchand—Malvi M. R. and Co.

2049-19—Malvi M R and Co, Hiralal Sukhdeo and ors v Chhaganlal Vithalji and ors, Purnanand Ct and J.

73-20—Ardeshir H D and Co, Haji Abdul Karim Sale Mahomed a firm v Narandas Dharamsey and ors, Mulla and Mulla, Madhowji and Co.

1325-20—Craigie B and C, Goculdas Haridas a firm v Manilal Nagindas a firm, Malvi M R and Co.

1334-20—N C Dalal and Co, Jivatlal Pratapsi a firm v Maneklal Narotam, M B Chothia.

1352-20—Madhowji K and Co, Gordhandas Peraj v Anthony Charles Dunbar, Unwalla P and P.

1362-20—Rustomji and Gin, Himatlal Manji and Co a firm v Bhaidas Valabhdas.

1365-20—Payne and Co, Haji Ebrahim Haji Suleman and Co a firm v Fazal Peermahomed and Co a firm.

1369-20—Merwanji K and Co, Alidina Ladak v The firm of Damji Virji and Co, Amin and Desai.

1371-20—Madhowji K and Co, N H Moos Receiver v Nanalal Chaganlal a firm, Amin and Desai.

1388-20—Malvi M R and Co, Harnandrai Fulchand a firm v Jaydeoprasad and anr, Khandwalla and Co

1425-20—G B Pandya, Manakchand Jaychand v Dayal Topan and ors, Mehta L and Co.

1461-20—Madhowji K and Co, N H Moos Receiver v Narandas Dwarkadas a firm, Mehta L and Co

1487-20—Madhowji K and Co, Haji Aboo Hajee Nurmahomed v Jusub Haji Nurmahomed.

1545-20—Little and Co, William James Layard Webster v Anglo-Indian and Colonial and Co, Malvi M R and Co.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

OFFENCE UNDER PRISON ACT.

CONVICTION CONFIRMED.

Saifan Rasul v. The King-Emperor.

(Before the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Sir Lallubhai Shah.)

This was a criminal application for revision against the decision of the Sessions Judge of Poona. He found the accused guilty of delivering the newspapers outside the jail premises at the request of Hasrat Mohani and sentenced him to six months' imprisonment.

The facts of the case have already been reported in this paper.

The Chief Justice in delivering the judgment observed:—

"The accused was charged with two offences, one under Section 42 of the Prisons Act IX. of 1894, read with Article 485 of the Bombay Jail Manual, the other under Section 161 I. P. Code. There can be no doubt on the facts found by the Magistrate that the accused had taken a bundle of newspapers from one of the prisoners on a request that he should deliver the newspapers outside the jail premises. That would be an offence under Section 42 of the Prisons Act, taken in conjunction with Article 485 of the Bombay Jail Manual, and there can be no doubt that the conviction under that charge was correct. Although that was not accepted when the Rule was applied for, it is now conceded.

Then the accused was charged with having accepted a Rupee for taking the newspapers outside the jail premises which according to a chit found in his possession the prisoner had given to him in order to get change. Even if that story was true, it would be an offence against one of the rules. It has been urged before us that the accused was not a public servant. Clearly he comes under Section 21(7) I.P.C. being a person who holds his office by virtue of which he is empowered to place or keep any person in confinement. Under Article 203(1) of the Bombay Jail Manual the duty of a warder is to see that the prisoners in the jail are kept within the jail precincts and to prevent any attempt to escape. In Queen vs. Kallachand Moitree; 7 W. R. Criminal Rulings p. 99, the question arose whether a convict warder was a public servant, and the argument seems to have been that because a convict warder himself was kept in confinement therefore he would not be empowered to keep his fellow prisoners in confinement. But the Court held that undoubtedly even a convict warder was an officer empowered to keep persons in confinement. The point is so simple that it hardly requires any argument to support it.

Then it was urged that Section 161 I.P.C. does not apply, because the accused did not receive the gratification as a motive for not doing what he ought to have done, or as a reward for doing what he ought not to have done. Clearly it was his duty to report that the prisoner was in possession of smuggled papers. Instead of that he accepted a Rupee as a gratification not only for concealing that fact, but also for smuggling the papers outside the jail. It is perfectly clear, therefore, that the conviction under Section 161 I.P.C. is correct. We discharge the Rule.

On the question of sentence we have considered whether some of the sentence should be remitted. The sentence itself is not too severe, in my opinion, considering the seriousness of the offence, and on general principles, speaking for myself I dislike interfering with the sentences passed by the lower Courts unless there is very good reason for thinking that proper discretion has not been exercised."

Justice Shah:—"I agree. I desire to add a word with regard to the sentence. In this case two separate sentences have been passed in respect of two offences which appear to arise out of one and the same act. I am not clear whether two separate sentences are justified under the circumstances. But the total sentence does not exceed the sentence which could be legally inflicted under either of the Sections under which the accused has been convicted, nor it is in excess of the powers of the trial Magistrate. I do not, therefore, consider it necessary to interfere in revision."

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 17th Feb. 1924.

Means of observations taken at 5 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.		29.832 in.
Temperature of air		77.0 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..		69.7 "
Dew point		65.4 "
Relative humidity of Air ..		68.% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)		1.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air		83.7 "
Minimum " "		69.9 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		N,NW,NNW,N
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight		miles 166

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still	Day of Week	LOW WATER Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
	Feb.	h. m.	ft. in.	Feb.	h. m	ft. in
M.	18	9 35	25 3	18	4 13	20 1
		22 37	27 8		15 50	17 0
Tu.	19	10 10	26 2	19	4 50	19 2
		23 12	28 6		16 32	16 3
W.	20	11 7	27 0	20	5 23	18 3
		23 44	29 0		17 13	15 3
Th.	21	11 47	27 8	21	5 54	17 6
					17 49	15 7
F.	22	0 21	28 4	22	6 30	16 10
		12 27	28 1		18 27	15 9
S.	24	1 29	29 2	24	7 42	16 2
		13 51	28 0		19 48	17 0

PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 16.

The Royal Commission on the Public Services concluded its labours here to-day and the President and members of the Commission left Lahore this evening for Delhi. During the whole week that the Commission has been sitting here, except a solitary witness, all were examined in camera and proceedings were confidential. Only two statements, however, were made in public.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

PIECE-GOODS AND YARN.

MANCHESTER, Jan. 30.

Last week was the best week the Manchester market has experienced for some time. The only two sections that did not participate in adequate measure—unfortunately they are two very important sections—were those concerned with the production of grey shirtings and printing cloth. It is hoped, however, that before the buying movement finishes even these sections will share more generously than has been the case hitherto.

China has apparently made up its mind that it is no use waiting any longer, and that it would be just as well to fill its requirements for the next few months without further delay. It is important to bear in mind that what is bought for China now will not arrive in Shanghai, especially if the goods are for bleaching or dyeing, for a considerable length of time, and that the huge discounts on new crops hold out a constant threat of depreciation in the summer.

However, some good lines of bleaching cloths have been booked, and there are others under consideration. Better bids have also been made for grey shirtings, and a certain amount of business has been done in these, as well as in whites. It is hoped that business in greys will extend during the next few weeks.

Indian outlets have continued to book fairly of light bleaching cloths, but bids for greys are still poor. At the moment Bombay is showing rather more enterprise than Calcutta. The latest news from the latter outlet is not too encouraging. It is said that goods on the spot are being realised at a level lower than the cost of replacement. Until this is altered improved limits can scarcely be expected. Karachi has placed some moderate lines, chiefly in the lighter fabrics. Madras has been rather quiet.

Egypt, the Levant, and South America have continued to disappoint, but there is a moderate home trade and colonial demand. Taking the market generally the present week started quietly, but there seems reason to anticipate a continuance of buying on at least a moderate scale for some time to come.

A large business has been done in American yarns during the past ten days. Certain influential firms of agents disposed of a fortnight's production. It is contended in some quarters that it was the best week for twelve months. The natural result has been a stiffening of quotations in most counts and qualities.

JUTE.

DUNDEE, Jan. 30.

The general feeling of optimism noted last week has been justified, though it will be some time before the state of the market is thoroughly satisfactory. The strike has had its effect, temporary though it is. Word was obtained here from Manchester that the railway companies were not receiving goods in that city for transit, and this is only one example of the many influences that disturbed the market during the week.

The home trade has not shown up so well as might be wished; in either quarters inquiry has almost exceeded promise, and the demand for jute cloth has been exceptionally prolific. No falling off is indicated so far as Hessians and sacking are concerned, while there has been a good inquiry for cement cloth for Canada and the United States.

OILS AND OILSEEDS.

HULL, Jan. 30.

There has been a further rise in linseed oil to £45-10s. per ton on spot naked ex-Hull mill under the influence of a good demand from home consumers and a pronounced scarcity of oil for prompt and early delivery. A good business is reported in crude Egyptian cotton oil, which is somewhat dearer at £43-10s. per ton, while other descriptions have been in good demand, soapmakers' grade of refined commanding £44. Soya oil of English make is scare and dearer, but castor oil offers at 20s. per ton reduction.

In the oilseed market Plate linseed has been in active demand, both afloat and early shipment, and prices are slightly higher. The quality of linseed on passage to the United Kingdom and the Continent is increasing week by week, thanks to the free movement of the new crop in Argentina. Trade in Egyptian cottonseed has been good and values have again advanced, with black at £13-10s. Demand for soya beans is easier.

COAL.

CARDIFF, Jan. 29.

Owing to the rail strike mining operations are irregular and governed by the engine power and extent of wagon clearances from day to day. A certain amount of coal is moving from pit to port, and shipments are proceeding on about half the normal scale, but in a slow and intermittent manner.

Inability of collieries to fulfil old orders with expedition to a large extent debars them from new selling, but a few spot parcels of coal are exchanging hands at premiums of 2s. to 3s. on pre-strike quotatinos. There is no real market, however, and, despite a fairly good forward inquiry, future uncertainties retard business. Collieries ask enhanced prices for forward coal but buyers show little disposition to operate. Where "free" prompt coal is available collieries will only undertake to load as-fast-as-can. Most shipowners are unwilling to operate on these terms, and consequently the chartering market is stagnant. Tonnage continues to arrive in good volume, and heavy pressure for supply is imminent on resumption of work.

Admiralty large coals are nominally 30s. to 29s., best and second respectively, spot parcels securing premiums. Drys are offering forward at 28s.—30s. Monmouthshires are well booked. Black Veins and Western valleys secure 30s. for prompt "accessible" coal. Coke is wanted, but export is retarded by slow shipment facilities. Fuel is nominally firm, but very little inquiry forward.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 18.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T, 1/4 31/32.
Bank's selling D D, 1/5.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T, 1/5 1/32.
Bank's selling D D, 1/5 1/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, 1/5 5/16.
Bank's buying T T, 1/5 3/32.
Bank's buying D D, 1/5 1/8.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 660
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 730
Bank's buying D D Frcs 720

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 150
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 144

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D, Rs. 169.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 241

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D, Rs. 167.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D, Rs. 331.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York, Dols 4.23-7/8
London—Paris, Frcs 97.80
London—Switzerland, Frcs 24.70.
London—Brussels Frcs 114.00
London—Rome, Liras 98.90.
London—Berlin, Marks ——

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

	London, Feb. 18.
Rentes 3%	53 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	33 7/8
„ „ 2 months hence	33 13/16

Closing Tone of silver:—Steady Little bias Covering Forword.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July, 1923.

Interest day to day loans	2 3/8
Interest, 7 days market loans	2 1/2

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Feb. 17 Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5
Bank Demand	1/5 1/32
Dec. Acceptance 3m/s	1/5 7/16
Fcn. Demand	660
American Dollars	331
Hongkong Dollars	169
Shanghai	241
Japan	150 1/2
Singapore	167

Market—Steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

	London, Feb. 16.
Exchange on London in Paris	97.70
„ „ „ Germany	..
„ „ „ „ Italy	98.97
Stockholm	16.43
Christiania	32.53
Amsterdam	11.48
Switzerland	24.66
	Yesterday.
Belgium	114.16
Athens	252.50
Demand Bills.	42900

DISCOUNTS.

	London, Feb. 16.
DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 5/8
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 13/16
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	4 1/4
„ „ „ „ 6 „	4 3/8
Rentes 5 per cent	22 1/2

WAR LOANS, ETC.

	London, Feb. 16.
Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£ 86 5/8
Victory Bonds 4%	91 1/4
War Loan 5% 1929/47	£ 100
Consols 2 1/2%	56 1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	45
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	62 7/8
Govt. Securities 3%	55 3/8

	London, Feb. 16.
Conversion Loan	£ 75 3/4
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	„ 99 1/2
5 per cent. Indian Loan	„ 112

BULLION.

Bombay, Feb. 18.

Sovereigns ready, Rs. 16-4.
Sovereigns forward, Rs. 16-4-6.
Bar gold ready Rs. 26-0
Bar gold forward Rs. 25-15-9
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 25-15-3
Bar silver ready Rs. 81-4
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 81-6
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 81-15.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Bar gold ready, s. 96.00.
Silver ready, d. 33.14.
Silver forward d. 33-13.
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet and steady, India sold, China bought.

GOLD

Bombay, Feb. 17.

Ready :—26—0—0
Vaida. Opening Highest. Lowest. At 6 p.m
Maha 25—14—6 26—0—3½ 25—15—9
Faga 25—14—6 25—0—0 25—15—3
Teji Mandi.
Maha ..
Faga 0—6—0
Tone:—Market quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Feb. 16

Ready :—81—7—0
Vaida Opening. Highest. Lowest. At 6 p.m
Maha 81— 7—0 81—12—0 .. 81—7—0
Fagan 81—15—0 82—4—0 .. 81—14—0
Taji Mandi
Maha 0—6—0
Fagon 1—8—0
Tone—Market quiet.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Feb. 18.

To-day Reuter reported a rise of 10 to 23 points in New York futures. At the opening the market declined but improved towards the close on local and Commission Houses buying. Liverpool has been reported 53 to 64 points lower. The decline was due to continued long liquidation.

Messrs. Breul & Co.'s Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson cable under date 16th instant (1-10 p.m.) as under:—

"Market still under influence of strike news which has entirely disorganised the general position. We think prices cheap but the market may go temporarily lower during present situation."

In reply to their enquiry Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar received the following cable from their New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co:—

"Downward tendency. Favour sales on moderate rallies."

Whilst we continue to take a bullish view of the local market, it seems to us that the American markets are now more attractive from a buyers point of view as the decline locally has been insignificant compared with the weakness shown by the New York and Liverpool markets. So far as we can judge the position the nervousness on the other side has been created by the strike of the Dockers in England and fears of short time being introduced in Lancashire. It seems to us that the markets have fully discounted both these factors and the steadiness of America on Saturday in face of the sharp decline in Liverpool on that day indicates that confidence is being slowly restored. Although outside factors such as those mentioned above may temporarily keep prices in check and possibly cause a further setback, we continue to take a bullish view of the position for the more distant future and think that prices will again recover to a level more in keeping with the strength of the position.

Notwithstanding the great weakness displayed by th eAmerican markets, our local market has kept wonderfully steady and once the present disturbances there are over, prices here are likely to move sharply upward.

Although a small advance was reported in New York futures the Marwari bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 597 i.e. Rs. 4 lower than Saturday's closing rate for F G Broach April/May. At the opening jobbers and Commission Houses were buyers and the market advanced to Rs. 603. Around this level Marwari Shroffs, and Japanese and Commission Houses were sellers which caused a setback and the values gave way to Rs. 599. Again touching Rs. 601¼ the market further gave way to Rs. 595½ on selling by Exporting and Commission Houses and prominent Shroffs, and after sharp fluctuations closed at Rs. 598½ at 6-30 p.m. steady on Exporting and Commission Houses buying. Fine Oomra March opened at Rs. 581 and advanced to Rs. 583. At about this level Offices and one Japanese House were sellers and the prices dropped to Rs. 579 and after small fluctuations the bazar closed at Rs. 578½. Whilst Oomra May opened at Rs. 585 and went up to Rs. 588 but again gave way to Rs. 584 on selling by Commission Houses and closed at Rs. 582½. F G Bengal March and May were nominally quoted Rs. 522 and Rs. 523 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet on Saturday last and the off-take was limited.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6-30 P. M.)

Bombay, Feb. 18.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	598 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	March	522
Fully Good Bengal	May.	528
Fine Oomra	March.	578 1/2
Fine Oomra	May.	582 1/2

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 18.

Description. Super-Fine, Fine, F. Good			
M. G. Bengal and Sind			
Punjab	555	545	530
M. G. Oomra No. 3	605	595	580
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1	635	625	610
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2	620	610	595
M. G. Broach	640	630	620
M. G. Mathia	590	580	565
M. G. Khandesh	595	585	570

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Feb. 18.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 65-12
4 per cent Conversion Loan, Rs. 84-8.
5 per cent War Loan, Rs. 93.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 96-14
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55, Rs. 97-12.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102-8.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928, Rs. 103-8.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927, Rs. 101.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930, Rs. 102-12.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932, Rs. 103-12.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935, Rs. 107-8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 76.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930, Rs. 101-4.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974, Rs. 75-8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49, Rs. 101-4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974, Rs. 75-8.

SHARES.

Bombay, Feb. 18.

Market closed quiet. The following are the closing rates:—

	London, Feb. 16.
Charted Bank	£ 19 3/4
Hongkong	£ 130
Nationa Bank	„ 44
Eastern.	„ 5 5/8
P. & O. Banking Corp	„ 12 1/4

BANKS.

Imperial 1375, India 77/8, Central 25/10 and Eastern Bank 75.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah Advance 427/8, Apollo 26/4, Bombay Cotton 580 Bombay Dyeing 672/8, Bradbury 490, Century 340, Cent India 463/12 Colaba Land 152/8, Cooria 135 xd, Crescent 225, Dawn 550, Edw Sassoon 217/8, Fazulbhoy 775 xd, Finlay 627/8, Framji Petit 1225, Globe 60, Gokak 115, Ind Bleaching 177/8, Ind Malwa 383/12 xd, Jamshed Mfg 150, Kastoorchand 175, Khatao 230n, Kohinoor 1275n, Luxmi Cotton 4950, Madhavrao Sed 50, Madhowji 243/12, Mathuradas 325, M Petit 3035n, Meyer Sassoon 160, Morarji 2900xd, New Great 450, New City 295, Pabani 335, Pearls 518/12, Phoenix 430, Premier 80, Shapurji 317/8, Sholapur 12500, Simplex 303/12 Standard 1550, Swan 800, Swadeshi 465, Tata Mill 297/8 and Vishnu Cotton 1850.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 2 7/8, B Burma 337/8, B Burma N I 80n, Bt Burma Pet 6/4, Bombay Tramway 89/6, Bombay Steam 90, Bundi Cement 9/8, Katni Ord 80, Katni Defd 200n, New India 14, Shivrajpur 41, Tata Iron Ord 26/4, Tata Iron Defd 101/4, Tata Hydro 685xd and Scindia Steam 7/6.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Messrs. Patel Brothers' report of 18th Febuary says:—

New York Market 16th February, 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Closing Prices.	Since Previous Close.
31.00	Mar.	30.85—15	31.10	+10
31.25	May.		31.45	+20
30.07	Jul.		30.30	+23
26.90	Oct.		26.90	
26.48	Dec.		26 45	—03

Telegrayhic market advices: March highest 31.40, lowest 30.70, range .70 points. Good buying towards the close of the market by Commission Houses; local buying. Tone of arket steady.

Another of our New York friendsd cabled us on the 15th Inst. as under:—

"Think it a good time to buy October position."

Liverpool Market 16th February 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 30 a.m	Closing Prices.	Since Previous close.
18.01	Mar.	17.58—43	17.66—35	17.37	—64
18.06	May.	17.60—46	17.73—33	17.49	—57
17.67	Jul.			17.14	—53
15.70	Oct	15.55—15		15.35	—35
Egyptian.					
20.60	Mar.			21.00	—60
21.30	Nov.			19.97	—33

Tlegraphic market advices: (1) 11-30 a.m.: Continued long liquidation and stopless orders. Little buying of new crop. Steadier now. Spot sales 4000.

(2) 12-30 p.m.: March highest 17.66, lowest 17.37, range .29 points.

(3) 1-10 p.m. Long liquidation; stopless orders being reached. Some buying of new crop months. Local operators acting against the arket.

Another of our Liverpool friends cabled us on the 16th Instant as under:— 2-40 p.m.

"Feeling still pessimistic. No buying power yet."

Alexandria Market 16th February 1924. Previous close 43.37. Delivery March. Opening 42.75 —62.

	Liverpool, Feb. 16. Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	4,000
„ „ Sales on Spec & for Exp..	1,000
„ „ Sales of East Indian ..	..

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES—

Mid. Americans spot quiet		17.96
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	..	21.80
New York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Mar .. May ..	

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, Feb. 16.

Total in Sight	..	9,401,000 Bales.
Egyptian Visible Supply	..	40,0.0 „
East Indian „ „	..	384,000 „
American „ „	..	2,972,006 „
Other „ „	..	155,000 „
Total Sales	..	36,000 „
East Indian Sales	..	1,500 „
East Indian Stock	..	53,000 „
„ „ Forwarded	..	5,800 „
„ „ Actual Export	..	.. „
„ „ Imports	..	1,000 „
„ „ Speculation	..	1,000 „
American Afloat	..	82,000 „
East Indian Afloat	..	62,000 „
Total Afloat	..	195,000 „

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Feb. 18.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	598
„ „ Bengal	March	518
„ „ „	May	522
Fine Oomra	March	578
„ „	May	586
Good Southerns	May/June	618

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 16.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports		9,000
„ Exports to Great Britain		6,000
„ „ Continent		33,000
Futures at New York, Mar.		31.59×10
„ May		31.45+20
„ July		30.30+23
„ Oct.		26.90
Spot Cotton at New York		31.45+10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		31.38
Futures, „ „ Mar.		31.30+02
„ „ „ May.		30.82+06
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		14 1/2
Silver U. S. mined		64 7/8

	Liverpool, Feb. 16.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	4,000
„ „ Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	1,000
„ „ Sales of East Indian..	..

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—

Mid. Americans Spot Quiet.	17.96
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels ..	21.80

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Feb. 16.

M. G. Bengal Good,	11.90
„ „ Fully Good	12.30
„ „ Fine	12.70
No. 1 Oomrs, Good	12.85
„ „ „ Fully Good	13.35
„ „ „ Fine	13.85
M.G. Broach Good	14.95
„ „ Fully Good	15.35
„ „ Fine	15.75
M. G. Scinde, Good	1.80
„ „ Fully Good	12.20
„ „ Fine	12.60

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb, 16.

Months.	To-day's Price.
February	17.24—57
March	17.37—61
April	17.43—60
May	17.49—57
June	17.40—56
July	17.14—53
August	16.52—48
September	15.86—36
October	15.36—35
November	15.06—34
December	14.98—34
January	14.91—34
February	14.88—3

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool Feb. 16.

Months	To-day's Price.
Feb	20.90—60
Mar.	21.00—60
April	21.07—60
May	21.15—58
June	21.21—58
July	21.28—57
Aug.	20.88—57
Sept.	20.58—47
Oct.	20 33—48
Nov.	19.91—39
Dec.	19.67—33
Jan.	19.67—33

WHEAT

London, Feb. 16

ROZARIO SANTA FE—64 lbs F/M Sellers	43/—
BARLETTA RUSSO—64 lbs F/M Sellers	42/—
AUSTRALIAN:—F. Cargo	46/—
KARACHI BARLEY F/M Sellers	32/6
Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs, C.I.F M/J Buyers Steamer	44/—
Afloat to U. K.	2140,000
BARLETTA RUSSO 64 lbs April Paid Sellers.	41/9

Tone:—

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay Feb 18 6/30 p. m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association—

	Basis Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p.
Ready,		
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	40 0 0	6 11 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	38 0 0	6 9 0
Wheat, Karachi Rangia	41 0 0	6 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 6 0	10 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 4 0	10 12 0
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore	11 8 0	12 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 2 0	13 9 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 12 0	13 3 0
Teaseed, White 85-15	78 0 0	15 12 0
Teaseed, Gajar 75-25	74 0 0	15 0 0
Teaseed Gajar 80-20	71 0 0	14 4 0
Teaseed, Black	67 0 0	13 8 0
Poppyseed White	12 12 0	13 6 0
Groundnuts	72 0 0	14 10 0
Mowraseed	10 8 0	10 12 0
Barley	34 0 0	..
Castorseed	72 0 0	15 0 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	41 0 0	5 15 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, A/M	7 0 9	
Linseed A/M	12 14 3	
Groundnut M/	72 0 0	
Teaseed, Gajar, 85-15 F/M.	15 14 0	
Gujarat castor seed vishak	68 5 0	

LINSEED.

London, Feb. 16.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags A/M Sellers	£ 20
RAW LINSEED Oil Naked Spot Net Months Jan./Apr. nearest Value	41/9
„ Sellers etc. May/Aug. paid sellers.	38 7/8

LONDON, Feb. 16.

Linseed La Plata Argentine £18 1/8 A/M seller.
Poor demand easy tendency.
Cottonseed Bombay 11 F/M sellers.
Castorseed Bombay 24 F/M steady.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

Linseed La Plata Argentine £18 1/8 A/M seller.
Poor demand—easy tendency.
Cottonseed Bombay 11 F/M sellers.
Castorseed Bombay 24 F/M steady.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Feb. 16.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Feb. March Sellers	33/0
July Sellers	27/6
July Sept. Sellers	26/3
Fine Whige Java C. & F. Bombay July Sept. Sellers	26/7
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi July Sept. Sellers	26/7

Tone—

15th Cuban Sugar March Sellers	30
16th „ „	29 3/8

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

(Through Messrs. Husain Abdul Rehman & Co)

Bombay, Feb. 18.

As already anticipated by us on Saturday heavy arrivals of Beet Sugar and Mauritius together with the financial stringency of the present times played their part in bringng about decline all round. S. S. Dogra arrived to-day with a cargo of 69,500 bags of Java sugar. All these opened the market rather easier, but the advance of the day has seen the market improved. To-day's offtake for local consumptions is 4300 bags showing good demand for spot sugar.

To-day's evening quotations ruling the bazar are as under:—

FINE WHITE JAVA SUGAR.

Ready Rs. 28/3 per cwt.
Jan/February sh. 32/2 per cwt F B H
February sh. 32/3 per cwt F B H
Feb/March sh. 32/5 per cwt F B H
June/July sh. 27/7 per cwt F B H
July/Aug/Sepir sh. 26/5 per cwt F B H
July sh. 27 per cwt F B H

CONTINETLA B. R. B. SUGAR.

Ready Rs. 28 per cwt.
January/February 31/10 per cwt F B H
February/March 31/11 per cwt F B H

The market has remained steady throughout the day and we may well warn our readers not to fear the temporary decline.

METALS.

London, Feb. 16.

English Best Selected Copper	£ 68
Standard Copper G.M.B.	„ 64 7/8
Copper Braziers	„ 84
Yellow Metal	„ 8
Hard Spelter Nominal	„ 30 1/2
Corrugated sheets	£ 18 7/16
TIN BLOCK	232 1/4

METAL—LOCAL MARKET.

BRASS.

		Bombay, Feb. 18. per md. Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	65 0 0
Brass	1/	65 0 0
Brass	1 1/4	66 0 0
Brass	1 1/2	66 0 0
Brass	1 3/4	66 0 0
Brass	2	66 0 0

COPPER.

		Bombay, Feb. 18. per md. Rs. a. p.
Copper, English	3/4	72 0 0
Copper	1/	73 0 0
Copper	1 1/4	73 0 0
Copper, American	1 1/2	76 0 0
Copper	1 3/4	76 0 0
Copper	2/	76 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		61 0 0
Pancheka Joint		27 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat Klai		69 0 0
Lead, Country		18 0 0
German Brass M 3/4 to 1		64 12 0
German Brass 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		65 8 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		75 0 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		73 8 0

RUBBER.

London, Feb. 16.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Mar-Apr.	12
Plantation First Latex Crepe Feb.	13 3/4

Tone: Dull and declining.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATION RATES.

Bombay, Feb. 18.

		per lb. Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1/2	1 0 0
Kilachand	No. 20 1/2	1 2 3
Currimbhai	No. 12 1/2	0 15 9
Elphinstone	No. 12 1/2	..
David	No. 10 1/2	0 15 3
Shapurji	No. 10 1/2	0 15 0
Trikamdas	No. 10 1/2	0 15 0
Sattara	No. 10 3/4	0 15 3
Shapurji	No. 6 3/4	0 13 6
Lighthouse	No. 6 1/2	0 13 0
Japan	No. 40/1	1 14 6
Jaapn	No. 42/2	2 2 0
Japan	No. 20	1 2 9
Japan	No. 32	1 10 6

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 18.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on Feb. 16, 1924.

Cotton	26509	Bales.
Wheat	5511	Qrts.
Linseed	8841	„
Rape, etc.	7522	„
Gingellyseed	2917	„
Poppyseed	Nil	
Groundnuts	1762	„
Castorseed	7489	„
Rice	5311	„
Myrabollams	2849	„
Cottonse	27413	„
Mowra	Nil	
Gram	1091	„
Juwar	1000	„
Masur	Nil	„
Barley	N l	„
Bajri	4980	„
Coal	1710	Tons

LOCAL MILL CLOTHS—QUOTATIONS (ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay, Feb. 18.

	Rs. A. P.
Khadi —	
Textile	1 2 3
E. D. Sassoon	1 2 0
Elphinstone	1 2 0
Longcloth (Full weight) 34/40 Inches—	
Standard per lb.	1 3 0
Century per lb	1 3 0
Hindustan per lb	1 2 6
Fazalbhai per lb	1 2 0
Textile per lb	1 3 0
Phoenix per lb	1 3 6
Pearl per lb	1 2 6
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb.	1 7 0
Elphinstone (Balti) per lb.	1 3 0
Jacob (Four Annar) per lb.	1 3 6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 3202/3202—	
Rachael per lb.	1 3 6
Pearl per lb.	1 7 0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 3 0
Longcloth:—× Quality.—	
Rachael per lb.	1 2 0
Fazulbhai per lb.	1 2 0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 3 3
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34/40—	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 7 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 3 0
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 6 2
Bombay Cotton	1 7 6
Peahalwan	1 6 0
Hearth Brand	1 6 0
Salita:—	
Pabaney per lb.	1 5 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 6
Dhooties 7,8 and 9 yards—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 10 3
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1 3 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 10 3
Dhooties 10 yards :—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 3 9
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1 3 3
Check 5 lb. Grey Drill :—	
Standard per piece	6 14 0
Phoenix per piece	6 14 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 14 0
Hindustan per piece	7 6 0
Check 5 1/2 lb Grey Drill :—	
Pearl per piece	7 10 0
Bleached Check :—	
Kasturchand per piece	8 4 0
Bombay United per piece	8 2 0
Black Check 5 lbs—	
Textile per piece	9 8 0
E. D. Rachael per piece	8 8 0
Gabrun No. 5124: —	
Gabrun no 5124	..
Pearl	13 2
Hindustan	12 2

SAHARANPUR RIOT CASE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 17.

Twelve persons connected in the Saharanpur Riot Case of murder and dacoity, three of whom were sentenced to death, appealed to the High Court to-day. Justices Walsh and Ryves acquitted Muhamad Amir who was sentenced to death, but confirmed the death sentences passed on Nadil and Abdul. Two others were acquitted and the sentences of transportation for life on the remainder were confirmed.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Anniversary celebration of the death of G. K. Gokhale. Mr. Vimadalal, Solicitor, to preside, 6-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY, 22.

S. S. "China" with English Mails due to arrive at 8 a.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Feb. 19 (Tue.) Sunrise 7h. 5m. Sunset 6h. 42m.
Feb. 20 (Wed.) Sunrise 7h. 4m. Sunset 6h. 42m.
Feb. 21 (Thu.) Sunrise 7h. 4m., Sunset 6h. 41m.
Feb. 22 (Fri.) Sunrise 7h. 3m. Sunset 6h. 41m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O mail steamer "Caledonia" with mails from London of 14th instant left Marseilles at 6-30 a.m. on the 16th instant.

The P and O mail steamer "Delta" with the mails from Bombay of 2nd instant arrived at Marseilles at 7 a.m. on the 16th instant. Passengers travelling by the P and O Special Train left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Monday morning.

The homeward P & O mail steamer "Macedonia" with the mails from Bombay of the 9th instant arrived at Port Said at 9-30 p.m. on the 17th instant and left there at 5 a.m. the following day.

MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Limited, Bombay, has received telegraphic advice from its London Office that a Branch of the Bank will be opened in Soerabaya from the 18th instant.

REGULATION OF TRAFFIC.

A notice by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, appears elsewhere re. the regulation of traffic—carriages and motor cars of guests attending the garden party at Government House this evening.

AMERICAN CONSULATE.

The Consulate of the United States of America in Bombay will be closed all day on Friday, February 22, 1924, on account of the American National Holiday in celebration of the birthday of George Washington.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the members of the Council of the Association will be held in the Rooms of the Association (Tuesday) to-day at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

PUBLIC LECTURE BY SRI DADA MAHARAJ.

Under the auspices of the Western India Vivekananda Society, Shri Dada Maharaj of Satara will deliver a public lecture in Marathi on the "Individualised Soul and its Goal" at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall, to-day at 6 p.m. Shri Dada Maharaj has been discoursing in Bombay on Dnaneshwari, a commentary on the Gita and his discourses are very much appreciated by a large number of educated and cultured people who feel deep veneration for him as a man of self-realization.

BHULESHWAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Members of the Council of the Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee are requested to be present every morning at 8-30 (S. T.) sharp during the Gandhi month, in the Committee's office to give effect to the constructive programme of the Congress.

HALAI MEMON ASSOCIATION.

A public meeting under the auspices of Halai Memon Association will be held near the said Association's office in Memon Mohalla on 22nd February 1924 at 8 p.m. (S. T.).

Mr. Shuaib Qureshi, Secretary, Central Khilafat Committee will preside. Mufti Saheb of Haifa president and members of the Palestine Delegation, Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall, Mr. Bharucha and Mr. Masri will address the meeting.

VENUE OF NEXT CONGRESS.

HUBLI CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HUBLI, Feb. 18.

The managing body of the Hubli Taluka Congress Committee at yesterday's meeting passed the following resolution:—This committee resolves that in case the Dharwar District Congress Committee decides holding the ensuing Congress in Dharwar District the session should be held at Hubli only in order to place this claim of Hubli citizens before the Provincial Congress Committee and in case it is finally decided to hold the Congress at Hubli, this committee appoints a sub-committee of the gentlemen mentioned below to make investigations regarding site, water, monetary arrangements etc. The sub-committee consists of Messrs. Vishwanathrao Joshi (Chairman), Anatrao Desai and Gururao Walveker all of whom are influential leaders

THE GANDHI MONTH.

Hawking of five thousand rupees worth khaddar by leaders and national workers in connection with the Gandhi month is taken up enthusiastically, Merchants and others are to enrol three thousand members and collecting Tilak Swarajya Fund. A khaddar exhibition is being arranged as the venue of the Congress is to be decided, the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee meeting of the 23rd instant here is expected to be largely attended by members and leaders from all over the province.

MOSUL NEGOTIATIONS.

TURKISH DELEGATES CHOSEN

LONDON, Feb. 18.

The Angora Government has submitted to London the names of delegates who will represent Turkey in the Mosul negotiations. —Reuter.

THE ENGLISH MAILS

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "China" with the Mails from London of the 7th instant arrived at Aden at 6-30 p.m. on the 17th instant and left there at 10-30 p.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 8 a.m. on Friday the 22nd instant.

Col. Ferrar, Chief Commissioner of the Andamans has arrived Rangoon Government House on Saturday.

GOPAL KRISHNA GOKHALE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

"A Perfect man on the political field." Mahatma Gandhi.

What a great change has come over India since the days in which the great patriot Gopal Krishna Gokhale flourished! His happy memory will be celebrated all over India to-day and for a long time he will inspire the life of many an Indian patriot. By the greatest of Indian political leaders I mean no other than Mahatma Gandhi he is claimed as his political master and that is surely not a whim or idiocyncracy of the greatest man of the world.

In one of his very rare moments of self-expression Mr. Gokhale said:—"I recognise no limits to my aspiration for our Motherland. I want our people to be in our own country what other people are in theirs. I want our men and women, without distinction of caste or creed, to have opportunities to grow to the full height of their stature, unhampered by cramping and unnatural restrictions. I want India to take her proper place among the great nations of the world, politically, industrially, in religion, in literature, in science and in arts." Is there a single man of whatever polititcal opinion, belief, party or way of thinking that will not like his idea of the greatness of his mother-country to be expressed in the beautiful phrases of Gopal Krishna Gokhale?

IT IS NOT GOKHALE'S FAULT.

All Congress politicians who believed with Gokhale in the Englishman's sense of justice are to-day disillusioned. Did not Mahatma Gandhi himself think with Gokhale that the Indian question in South Africa would never be opened again and would never assume the serious proportions that it has to-day done? General Smuts considers the Smuts-Gandhi Pact as a scrap of paper to-day! Mahatma Gandhi did not dream it then and in all probability, as the Mahatma once expressed he would have been working as Gokhale's assistant in the N. C. O. movement, were Gokhale to live in our own days. Many people think that the Mahatma's inference is simply fantastic or fanciful, but they should just take note of Mr. Sastri's mental metamorphosis and imagine what Gokhale would have done to-day. Again, we must take care that we are not committing the mistake, in regard to men of older generation, against which James Anthony Froude, the English historian has warned us. We must never apply our standards to judge them. We have attained our position to-day, because of the old generation's ceaseless efforts and it is our duty to be grateful to them.

SERVICE BY FAILURES.

When success is in sight, every ordinary man's efforts are the best put in. But, how difficult, disappointing and chilling is the circumstance, under which you know that every attempt of yours is to be failure! Gokhale and his compatriots knew full well that hardly anything that he asked was to be obtained for the mere asking and yet their efforts did not slacken. Mr. Gokhale said that it was for the men of his age to serve India by their failures and for the next generation to serve India, by their successes. It is yet to be seen, whether even the present generation's lot is to serve by failures ,but if the essential condition that Gokhale laid down could be satisfied, success is certain. You must do your duty in a detached spirit and a disinterested manner and you have done your part.

GOKHALE, GANDHI AND TILAK.

Gokhale was the man who spoke of spiritualising politics before any one selse. He wanted young men to devote to the all-sided regeneration of their country in a missionary spirit. Tilak propounded the theory of 'disinterested activity' in his monumental work for the guidance of his country men. Both Gokhale and Tilak lived a life of disinterested service to their country. Mahatma Gandhi is to-day living it. Gokhale and Tilak were patriots. Mahatma Gandhi is also a patriot; but he is something more. He is a humanitarian. His patriotism is par of his cosmopolitan'sm. With him the two have never come in conflict. But, one rather wonders that Gokhale and Tilak were first nationalists, though they certainly did not claim the mad nationalism of the West as their cult. They too had very broad sympathies and looked forward to a time, when international jealousies and conflicts would be a matter of history. Only, the utterances of these great men lend themselves to different interpretations, under different circumstances at the hands of erring humanity. Did we not see that only two years before even Paul Richard misinterpreted a conversation he held with Mahatma Gandhi? It would be blasphemous, therefore, to blame great departed souls, for, we cannot take a charitable view of men and affairs Gokhale's doings, speeches and activities must be viewed in this broad spirit.

MR. DENBY'S RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Washington.—President Coolidge has accepted the resignation of Mr. Denby.—Reuter

BABY WEEK MOVEMENT.

"DAILY MAIL'S" OBJECTION.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Voicing the objection to Indian Baby Weeks the "Daily Mail" observes that while there is trouble enough in India through subversive activities of revolutionary agitators, difficulties of the Indian Authorities are sometimes greatly increased by indiscreet fussiness of well-meaning philanthropic busy bodies. The paper declares that brassband attempts at reform and baby shows of the type which amuse the West should not be tried in the East. The paper suggests that the Baby Week Movement should be dropped. —Reuter.

The "Pioneer's" frontier correspondent states that on 13th February a camel convoy was attacked by Wazirs about eight miles west of Tonk. Bhittanni, badraggas and chigas who registered the riders are said to have lost three men killed and two wounded. The body of one rider was left behind and two more are believed to have been killed.—(A. P.)

THE MILL CRISIS.

MEN DO NOT RESUME WORK.

GOVERNOR'S TOUR IN MILL AREA.

BUSINESS GOING ON AS USUAL.

Monday was barren of any good results. The mill whistles blew dolefully more than usual, but the mill operatives remained deaf. The mill gates were alluringly left open for the men to go in, but they might as well have been shut and bolted in their face, so far as the men were concerned. The mill area yesterday presented a more lively appearance than usual. Yesterday was the day on which the lock-out was to terminate, and the men were to rejoin their work. But no one expected that the Mill-owners would make any substantial concession to the men, or that they would grant their demands in full. Therefore, the public had no doubt about the attitude of the men. But still there was an element among the operatives which, driven by poverty and hunger, was inclined to rejoin work. Against this there is an extreme element among them which would go to any length in support of its demands. Therefore, the forces are well balanced. However, on Monday morning there was more than the usual stir among the men, as well as the public in the mill area. Many of the mill chimneys were again belching forth black smoke and others did not even do that much. The men loitered in the streets, approached the mills, read the notice, confabulated among themselves for a time, and walked away quietly to their places. That was the result of the notice on the men. The mill-owners who were proud of their strength all these days of the strike have unwillingly conceded the principle of arbitration, seeing that the Government have resolved to introduce legislation in the near future and thus force the hands of the mill-owners. This unwilling submission to circumstances beyond their control, and that too at the eleventh hour, has taken all grace out of this small concession which they have made. The men would have reconsidered their position, and certainly would have taken some steps to end the crisis. But on Monday, all that they did was to approach the Mill gates and then turn their backs on the mills after reading the notices put up at night. The notice does not dispel the fears which have ruled in the minds of the men that there was a "cut" in the wages in store for them, in the near future. The notice says that the men would be paid no reduced wages, but only for those days on which they worked, in case the Mills adopt short time.

The men yesterday throughout the mill area, showed no disposition at all to go back to the mills. Most of them kept to their houses, only a few of them being found wandering about the street, for the mere fun of it, perhaps. The Police force was guarding most of the mills. Here and there large bodies of Police were kept, some of them armed, and others with the regulation lathis in their hands. Every now and then a small force of Indian Sowars with lathis in their hands would ride through the mill area. But the men showed no truculence or any inclination to fight. There was no indication of ugly temper on their part Rather, they fraternised with the Police—if such a thing is possible in this country. In some places the Police officers were explaining to the men the full import of the notice stuck on the mill gates, as if they did not know the meaning. But the men would not budge. The Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate was also seen in the streets in the mill area, in company with an Honorary Magisrate. But, fortunately their services were not required. Near the Jacob Sassoon Mills a large force of policemen was kept in readiness, with the ubiquitous Hon. Magistrates. But their labour was wasted. In other parts of the city also Honorary Magistrates were asked to attend, in view of the expected trouble, but nothing happened in the city to disturb the peace.

GUPS THAT ARE MERE GUPS.

There were rumours of some grain shops being looted, at Tardeo, but these wild rumours have to be discounted owing to the nervous state of the people. Similar rumours about stone throwing, etc., may be brushed aside, as of little or no consequence. Everywhere in the city, where there were mills, the personal experience of all was that the men were too quiet and peaceful to make any trouble. Even in those areas which are liable to be affected by these disturbances, there was no excitement at all on Monday. Hence, these *gups* may be treated as mere *gups*. The men and the authorities understood each other yesterday and there was no undue interference.

Not a single mill began work on Monday, and as usual they remained closed. The men who had gone near the mills early morning dispersed after a time, and the streets looked deserted aftter a time. An unusually large police force was drafted into the mill area on Monday in view of possible trouble. At most of the railway stations policemen with lathis were parading. At Parel and elsewhere. Some members of the Auxiliary Force were seen with guns and their usual paraphernalia. But they were not required by the authorities as no emergency rose. The Police officers toured through the mill-land in the morning and freely mixed with the strikers.

BUSINESS AS USUAL

GOVERNOR VISITS MILL AREA

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

"The Chronicle's" forecaste of the industrial crisis in Bombay have come true. The men have not resumed work, though the mill-owners were ready with their invitation to the men to enter. In accordance with the resolution of the Mill-owners' Association, the mills opened on Monday morning at the usual hour. Ample preparations had been made by the authorities to maintain order and a host of C. I. D. men in plain clothes were abroad late on Sunday night and early in the morning on Monday, with a view, undoubtedly to obtain intelligence of what was going to happen. Obviously their intelligence was wrong. If they could have got at the real position, there need not have been the fuss that the authorities made.

The mill-owners as a body must have been anxious to overawe the men by an excessive display of force—police and military. Unfortunately for them, the times have vastly changed, and the Government though sympathising with the mill-owners in their unhappy predicament, find their hands fettered greatly regarding the employment of troops to deal with industrial disputes. The mill-owners seem to have realised, to late, that the men could not easily be forced back to work, and consequently adopted an apparently conciliatory attitude at the eleventh hour. The hasty concessions they promised were devoid of grace and half-hearted, and conveyed the impression that they were preparing themselves to bow to the inevitable, and that it was only a question of time before they were compelled to abandon their untenable position. This impression was not in the least likely to influence the men to give in.

A notice over the signature of the Chairman of the Mill-owners' Association was put up at the mills and other prominent places in the mill area late on Sunday night and the men were fully aware of its contents soon afterwards. There appears to have been a discussion as to the meaning of the notice, which did not produce the least effect on their determination not to resume work unless they were conceded the bonus. The position is somewhat complicated because several of the mill-owners, who do not at all like the present dead-lock, are, it is understood, quite ready to make the best possible terms with their men and keep the work going. It is only fear of the Association's displeasure which is keeping back the more practical among the members from giving effect to their own desires.

Since Sunday, some people have been distributing handbills urging the men to maintain peace strictly. But this kind of exhortation was unnecessary, because the men's behaviour throughout these weeks has been excellent in the whole, and it was not likely that they would invite a row, which ultimately was sure to react against themselves. When it became known that the authorities had called out the Magistracy—stipendiary and honourary and that the police had been told off to duty in fairly large numbers at various points including the mills. The men were determined to avoid any pretext for a violent collision, and shrewdly kept within their doors. On Monday, at the usual hour, only a small fraction of the men turned up at various mills, not with the intention of resuming work but with a view to see that their interests were not betrayed by weaklings or black legs. Having satisfied themselves that there was no possibility of such betrayal, they quietly dispersed in various directions. By 8 a.m. there was nothing doing at the mills and most of them did not even pretend to keep their doors open after that. The Police with an easy conscience began to lounge at their outposts, occasionally keeping a look-out for mischief, which did not arise.

HIS EXCELLENCY IN MILL AREA.

H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson toured the mill area, but few people seem to have even been aware of the deep concern that His Excellency must have felt about the prospect in the morning.

As a proof of the apprehensions which hung heavy over the consciences of certain people I may mention that retail shopkeepers who used to open early, kept their business closed for a time, and when they felt reassured that there would be no trouble, they opened their shops, and everywhere there was abundant sign that business was going on as usual. Even the toddy and liquor shops, which ought to be the first to close down in any grave emergency, opened at their usual hours. The Tramway Service was uninterrupted. At one place, an attempt seems to have been made at stone throwing and looting by the riff-raff elements who had nothing to do with the strikers, and the volunteers who had been posted at various points on behalf of the operatives, found out the mischief-mongers and intervened after which the excitement quieted down.

A large convoy of taxis carrying the American tourists passed through the mill area after ten o'clock and nobody seemed to feel that Bombay was passing through one of the biggest industrial crises in her history. The situation is being watched carefully by all concerned I had a talk with some leaders—not the intellectuals—of the men and it appears from what they told me, that they would rather leave Bombay and go back to their native places than resume work without getting the bonus. "Fancy," they said to me, "our going back to work to face privation and suffering after all these days of enforced idleness, and nothing obtained to relieve our suffering. Our motto is: 'pay us the bonus and we resume work.'" That is the spirit of the men. They also seem to believe that the mill-owners in spite of their bluff, cannot afford to go on for ever, without terminating the dispute. It it is a question of barren prestige with the mill-owners, it is a question of "*pet*" with the men. They have now become particularly insistent about the payment of the bonus as a preliminary to resumption of work, because they seem to think that it should go some way to compensate them for the comparatively great loss they have suffered by the obduracy of the employers.

An attempt is being made to secure Government's early intervention, and it appears that the mill-owners are also in mood at present to welcome it, though they may not care openly to confess to such "weakness." It seems to me that the Governor is anxious to see the termination the dispute, because of the heavy strain of uncertainty. An equitable solution would seem to be for the Governor to insist upon the mill-owners granting the bonus for the past year and leaving other matters arbitration. Such a course ought to be welcomed both by the mill-owners and the men, and if the Governor will exert his authority with the mill-owners to secure their acquiescence, the dispute can be terminated within twenty-four hours. The time has come for decisive action which is called for in the larger interests of the City.

"THE LABOUR CRISIS"

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am glad you have at last to-day raised a question over the Millmen's morality by writing your leader headed "The Labour Crisis" but has it not come two or three weeks late I May, I inquire as to when the crisis commenced? Was it when those who style themselves as millowners posted notices or on the call of the Honorary Magistracy to arms? Since you are awaiting the issue over Millowner's meeting to welcome a principle of Arbitration would you not ask either the Legislature or the Judiciary to determine who the real millowners are? Are the people who have sunk their hard-earned monies in the Joint Stock Commercial but demoralised Bombay enterprise the millowners or are the people with their agency agreements the millowners? Be so good as to take the trouble of referring to the Articles of Association of any Joint Stock Company and you will invariably come across an expression that those whom your goodself and their worthy selves style as millowners are mentioned under their own hand and seal as agreeing to serve the concern of the shareholders or the partners for fixed period on a remuneration or honararium fixed by the agreement which, while providing that the said employer is at full liberty to discharge and dismiss his Agent on his misconduct, has under the loose phraseology made the real owners as a slave of the concern. You have stated in the report of the meeting of their self-styled clan of millowners that over 50 of them had met! Have not the Judiciary pronounced on more than one occasion its decision and opinion on some of these worthy guardian-angels of commercial morality? And, sir, do you expect them to guard the morals of industry and trade? Have the majority of them ever proved that they are worth their salt to the concern they are serving or faithful to their copartners before you can call them "millowners" in fact?

Before therefore they cow down the mill operatives are you going to assign or allocate any shelter to the shareholder's cow? Your reporter might report to-morrow that a shop on the Parel side was looted. It may not be a mill hand and still if may be a meeting of the so called owner which he may or may not like to report if it be a Company Chairman a mill agent, or a joint stock company director's morality, lest it might give the big Shethia an offence but does not a shareholder require an impartial arbitration between himself and his agent or director with all the legal technicalities set aside; or in the alternative would you not ask the shareholders themselves to decide the question of the strike of the millhands and let alone the self styled millowners. The question of importance that arises is why do the beggarly paid millhands who earn on an average a daily wages of about 6 to 8 annas go on strike and why have no highly paid servants of the same Jointstock Company's even gone on strike? Has not the question been answered by me previously?

Will neither Government or Judiciary investigate even a single typical case? And will no newspapes of the day, with the courage of a Stead or a Labouchere, place in extenso the whole truth before the public.—Yours, etc.,

W. T. HALAI.

Bombay, February 18.

NEWSPAPER CADGERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you kindly give space for the following few lines in your paper and accept the suggestion that I am requesting you to bring about. I am a regular reader of the "Chronicle" for the last seven years. I buy the paper from the newsboy at the Thana station and read it in the train.

But since the racing craze has taken hold of the people of Bombay it has become almost impossible for one to read it quietly in the train as one or the other of the gamblers is sure to disturb us by asking for the paper to see the entries or the tips during the racing season. Many of these men being our acquaintances it looks quite ungentlemanly to refuse to spare them the paper. These men will spend anything for the Lakhapaty's book, but would not buy a copy of the paper to see the tips. I have no objection to spare my paper to others if they want it for reading purposes after I have read it. I have never refused anybody the use of my paper as many of my office friends will bear out this fact. What I dislike and pity these men is why can they not buy a copy of the "Chronicle."

And to add to our miseries now a days you have begun giving the entries and tips on the main page which is the most important page. So I hope you will kindly publish them on the first page like the "Voice of India" so that we can spare that page to our friends and read quietly.

As this is my first attempt to write to the press you will kindly excuse me for many of the faults that might have crept in this letter.—Yours, etc.,

G. G. CHOUBAL.

SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

SPHINX LEAGUE.

PIONEERS (2) BEAT Y.M.C.A. (Proctor) (0).

Yesterday's first division match between the Y.M.C.A. (Proctor Branch) and the Bombay Pioneers deserve little description. Owing to some misunderstanding the Young men were not informed of their match and consequently were unable to appear in full force. At ten minutes to six they however mustered side with a little fellow at centre half. The Parsis on the other hand were prepared for a hard struggle. There was very little hockey in the struggle that followed. The "Hit-hard-and-trust-to-luck" policy was followed by everybody as a result of which the game became very boring when it was only ten minutes old. The Pioneers have several old players who some how or other have not improved their clumsy style up to now. Their forward line is a little disconcerted and though two goals were scored in yesterday's match it can hardly be taken as a good performance by the Pioneers. It was altogether a ding dong affair brightened by several individual efforts, which were few and far between. The first goal of evening was scored by J. Mehta the inside left of the Pioneer while F. Mehta their centre-forward was responsible for the second.

THIS WEEK'S FIXTURES.

Tuesday 19th B. B. R. F. A. v. Customs.
Tuesday 19th Portuguese R. S. C. v. St. Xaviers on the Bombay Gymkhana ground.
Wednesday 20th Medicals v. Lusitanian 'B'.
Thursday 21st City Police v. Hindu Gymkhana (latter's ground).
Thursday 21st All Bandra v. R. I. M.
Friday 22nd Parel Sp. Club v. Embarkation Staff.
Saturday 23rd Government Telegraph R. G. v. Bombay Battalion at 4-30 p.m.
Saturday 23rd C. H. School v. B. B. R. F. R. at 5-30 p.m.
Sunday 24th Medicals v. Parsi Athletes at 4-30 p.m.
Sunday 24th Rangers v. Hornets at 5-30 p.m.
All matches on the Cooperage ground at 5-30 unless otherwise mentioned.

TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

WESTERN INDIA CHAMPION-HIPS.

MRS. ROW AND WAGLE BEAT MRS. SWINHOE AND ANNETT.

One of the most exciting and spectacular games was witnessed last evening on the Queen's Road Courts when in the first round of the Mixed Doubles Mrs. Row and R. A. Wagle beat the holders Mrs. Swinhoe and Annett. Mrs. Swinhoe and partner were in the pink of forms and piled up game after game with surprising rapidity. While Mrs. Row was up to expectations Wagle seemed to take a long time to get into his tennis mood. Mrs. Swinhoe and Annett won the first set at 6—2 and took the lead by four games to love for the next. At this stage, an ignominious defeat stared Mrs. Row and Wagle in the face and their supporters being disappointed at their poor show went away to the adjoining court. Wagle then made a wonderful recovery and was here, there and everywhere. He bewildered his opponents by his masterful strokes. Mrs. Row and partner then took the lead by capturing five consecutive games but their opponents soon equalized. Then amidst great excitement and cheers the Hindu pair annexed the next two games and registered the equalising set. Their dejected supporters returned to their seats and followed the contest with absorbing interest. Mrs. Swinhoe and Annett tried their level best to capture the deciding set which however stayed away from them. They tested the opponents with every variety of stroke which the latter negotiated with consummate skill and sagacity. At last the Hindu pair proved victorious by the substantial margin of six games to two. They now practically have a clear run up to the final match when they will probably meet Miss Tata and Naoroji. From their yesterday's exhibition it may be safely predicted that the Mixed Doubles Championship is theirs.

WAGLE WINS MEN'S DOUBLES.

The poor display of the Bengal Champion Perkins and his partner Plunkett against Wagle and Rajaram have been a source of disappointment to many. The Hindu pair made short work of them in that they surrendered by one game in two sets. Wagle and Rajaram met Pitt and Annett when some excellent tennis was on seen.

The other five games in Men's Singles except the one between Pitt and Gole the Poona player, all the other were of a colourless order. Pitt played a cautious and steady game and there was little of that brilliance which characterizes his play. He has a fairly easy course up to the semi-finals when he will probably meet Wagle or Perkins. Five matches were played in Men's Doubles all of which were decided in two straight sets. In the Mixed Doubles Mrs. Cunningham and Lucas conceded a walk over Mrs. Naoroji and Wadia and in the Ladies Singles Mrs. Clayton easily defeated Mrs. McEwan by 6—4, 6—4.

The following were the results:—

MEN'S SINGLES—SECOND ROUND.
Perkins beat Samsi 6—2, 6—2.
Gore beat David 6—0, 6—0.
Shivdasani beat Wodehouse 6—4, 6—4.

THIRD ROUND.
Pitt beat Gole 6—2, 4—6, 6—1.
Naoroji beat Shirgaoker 6—1, 6—0.

MEN'S DOUBLES—SECOND ROUND.
Deodhar and Chunilal beat Subharao and Madgaoker 6—2, 6—3.
Wagle and Rajaram beat Perkins and Plunkett 6—1, 6—0.
Naoroji and Hosie beat Shirgaoker and Damry 6—3, 7—5.

THIRD ROUND.
Milne and Bean beat Anderson and Hudson 6—2, 6—2.
Khatau and Chopra beat Gole and Vartak 6—2, 6—1.

MIXED DOUBLES—FIRST ROUND.
Mrs. Row and Wagle beat Mrs. Swinhoe and Annett 2—6, 7—5, 6—2.

SECOND ROUND.
Mr. Naoroji and Wadia W. O. Mrs. Cunningham and Lucas.

LADIES' SINGLES—FIRST ROUND.
Mrs. Clayton beat Mrs McEwan 6—4, 6—4.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

QUEEN'S ROAD COURTS.

No. 1 Shivdasani and Patel v. Milne and Bean followed by Mrs. Radice and Bean v. Mrs. Patterson and Long.

No. 2. Annett and Pitt v. Wagle and Rajaram followed by Mrs. Race and Perkins v. Miss Tata and Naoroji.

No. 4. Nagaraju v. Perkins followed by Annett v. Gore.

No. 5. Bhagwat and Raja Iyer v. Naoroji and Wadia.

No. 6. Jeejeebhoy and Petit v. J. A. D. Naoroji and Hosie followed by Mrs. Hunt and Jeejeebhoy v. Mrs. Row and Wagle.

Mrs. Row v. Mrs. McKenna on Court No. 2 if possible.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA COURTS.

No. 6. Deodhar and Chunilal v. Hayclark and Cambridge followed by Gillespie v. Chunilal.

No. 7. Gonsalves v. Shivdasani at 4-45 p.m.

BOMBAY RACES, 5TH DAY.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY, 19, 1924.

THE QUESTION OF BERAR.

We are impressed by the apparent justice of the plea of His Exalted Highness for the restoration of Berar to the State of Hyderabad, as set forth in the Nizam's statement presented by Sir Ali Imam which we published recently, and we await with some curiosity the answer of the Imperial Government. The only answer to it bearing the colour of righteousness, so dear to all satanic governments in their public utterances, which we can see, would be that the people of Berar were ardently in love with British rule and bitterly averse to the idea of a return to that of the Nizam of Hyderabad. But that, so far as we can ascertain, has never been the case as regards the whole population of Berar, and what objection to the reincorporation of that province with the rest of the Nizam's Dominions did exist has been very cleverly disarmed by the promise of autonomy. It seems pretty clear that the lease of the Berars was gained by some degree of trickery, or at least by taking what appears to us unfair advantage of a moment's weakness; and we hope that His Exalted Highness will succeed in making good his claim for restoration. At the same time, we cannot help remarking that, while the offer of full autonomy under a Governor from Hyderabad is of a nature to tempt not only the Indian inhabitants of Berar but the Indian inhabitants of any part of British India, the people of Berar have not been asked to give their verdict on it, and the Indian inhabitants of the rest of the Nizam's Dominions are still without most of those representative institutions which are now regarded as essential to the proper conduct of a civilised State. The plea of His Exalted Highness would have been considerably strengthened if it had included the proposal of a referendum to the people of Berar, and some hint at any rate upon the part of His Exalted Highness of an intention to enlarge the measure of self-government enjoyed by all his subjects. We are no advocate of Western institutions; but there is an ancient Oriental system of self-government, quite as effective for the needs of popular representation and better suited to the genius of an Eastern country, and there are Islamic institutions of great human value, which have long been in disuse or in decrepitude. No one is in a better position than His Exalted Highness to re-establish and revive that system and those institutions. Is it too much to hope from the premier Indian ruler, and so staunch a Muslim, that he will show the way of Indian and Islamic progress on true Indian and Islamic lines?

THE SOUTH AFRICAN MENACE.

Mr. Duncan, Minister of the Interior, South African Union, having no good defence to offer against the charge of breach of faith with Indians, has evidently thought it the better part of diplomacy to assume an air of injured innocence and to deliver an angry homily to Indians on their lapse in good manners. If Indians, instead of holding protest meetings to denounce the Class Areas Bill, had only addressed a representation to him pointing out the flaws in it, Mr. Duncan assures them that he would have tried to make the Bill more acceptable to them. But Mr. Duncan fails to realise that the Indian objection is to the very principle of segregation of which the Class Areas Bill is the embodiment and that so long as that principle is not abandoned, minor details of the Bill can be of but little concern to them. Mr. Duncan has made it clear that his Government is not prepared to surrender this pernicious principle. In the face of such official obstinacy, what course is left to Indians but one of resolute opposition to the measure as a whole? Mr. Duncan's statement that the Bill is not intended as a measure of oppression against Indians or any other class of people will raise only a cynical laugh. How would Mr. Duncan and his fellow-Whites have relished treatment similar to that which they contemplate for Asiatics and the natives of the soil, if the tables had been turned and the natives were the *de facto* rulers of the Union and the Whites were there only as a domiciled community? Would they have tolerated such an affront for a moment? It is an insult to the intelligence of any thinking being to suggest that segregation on grounds of racial inferiority is not humiliating to the self-respect of the class segregated.

But it is not merely on sentimental grounds that Indians object to the Bill. As Mahatma Gandhi has pointed out in his statement to the Press, the new measure, if fully enforced, will mean compulsory repatriation of Indians without any compensation, as few Indians will care to live for any length of time in the areas set apart for them. Few of them will be able to eke out a living there and most of them will be totally ruined financially and will have to bid good-bye to South Africa. If that is the object which the Union Government has in view, let it tell the Indians so, and not try to cloak its sinister purpose in the plea of "social convenience." It is, at any rate, as clear as daylight to all Indians that the Union Government is aiming this last death-blow at them, because it has failed to get rid of them by means of its so-called voluntary repatriation scheme. "If the Indians will not go of their own accord, we shall smoke them out"—such seem to be the present tactics of the Whites. The latter are not prepared to let Indians enjoy any of the rights and privileges which they themselves enjoy; and they want to reduce the civilised Indians to the level of the uncivilised aborigines of Africa and keep them and these native races as their permanent slaves. Let it be noted that, in this self-governing Dominion, we do not hear of the Whiteman's "trusteeship of the natives." That high-sounding talk is reserved only for Crown Colonies and Protectorates and that too only so long as the Whites are not sufficiently numerous and prosperous to raise the Colony to the status of a "self-governing" Dominion. One may rest assured that the moment the Kenya Whites succeeded in shaking off the control of the Colonial Office, the world will cease to hear any more of the "Whiteman's Burden" from them.

The Indians have made known to Mr. Duncan the grounds of their opposition to the Bill. It will be seen that it is to the evil principle underlying the measure more than to anything else in the Bill that they object. The principle, if enforced, is calculated permanently to drive a wedge between the White and non-White races of the earth and to provoke a racial conflict, the consequences of which no man can foresee. It would be a calamity no less disastrous to the progress of humanity than the last War, to allow the fanatics of South Africa to pursue their mad campaign of race hatred. Is there no statesmanship left in the Empire to ward off the menace of South Africa?

"VESTED INTERESTS"

European traders of Calcutta engaged in importing automobiles and accessories have taken their cue from the Home Member of the Government of India. It will be remembered that Sir Malcolm Hailey last week asked the Nationalists, who were impatient for a further instalment of Reforms, not to forget the "vested interests" of the European capitalists in this country. At the annual dinner of the Calcutta Motor Traders' Association these "vested interests" became so very vocal that we fear Sir M. Hailey, when he comes to read the 'post-prandial' orations made on the occcasion, will begin to repent that he did not let sleeping dogs lie. These traders in motor cars evidently believe that they have a weighty stake in this country and that without their co-operation and goodwill the administration of the country will come to a standstill, if not collapse altogether. According to ont of them, Mr. Villiers M.L.C., if the Government of India abandon that "elemental safeguard to Reforms", namely, modification only after ten years, Government will be guilty of a distinct breach of faith to the European mercantile community who have an enormous stake in the country. Mr. Villiers went even further and held out the dreadful threat to the Government that if there should be any revision of the country's Constitution before the fixed period, every European in India would be completely and honourably absolved from in any way participating further in the Reforms and that in the face of the betrayal by the Government of India, "they might hold themselves free to act as it might seem best to them." The European community's interest in the Reforms, everybody knows, has so far been confined to raising a hue and cry every time there is any talk of constitutional progress, and demanding the suspension of the Reforms every time there is any agitation of a serious character for the redress of this or that grievance. Have Europeans in India shown any other interest in the Reforms—barring, of course, their interest in the pursuit of their own commercial objects? So, the threatened withdrawal of the co-operation of the European traders will hardly spell the ruin of the Reforms or bring the Government of India to a standstill, as they seem to imagine. As for the threat of being "free to act as it might seem best to them." why! the European traders would do well to anticipate their worst fears and act at once as it seems best to them, since the tide of progress will wait neither for "vested interests" nor their custodians, and sooner or later Indians are bound to come into their own.

Notes of the Day.

Mahatma's message.

An Inquirer writes:—

"You have really put your reader world under great obligation by publishing in a special supplement a facsimile reproduction of the original letter written by Mahatma Gandhi to M. Mahomed Ali the President of the Indian National Congress. India will cherish the letter as a sacred heirloom.

Please excuse me, however, if I request you to assure your readers whether the whole letter as is stands is in the handwriting of Mahatma Gandhi or it is only the signature and the address of M. Mahomed Ali which is in his own handwriting. I really doubt whether Mahatmaji has recouped his health in a measure to enable him to write the whole letter. I hope my doubts are groundless. Kindly publish this letter with an assurance that the whole letter, if it is at all, in his hand writing, in order to allay fears of readers like myself."

We can assure our correspondent that the whole of the message as reproduced by us in facsimile is in Mahatma Gandhi's own handwriting.

Contracts for India.

By a resolution moved and amended in the Assembly certain important contracts on public matters, such as the management of the railways and the carriage of mails, will not come into effect until they have been approved of by a resolution of the Legislature. The opposition on behalf of the Government is the first note of that jealousy which in many countries infects the Executive *vis-a-vis* the Legislative authority, and the latter's anxiety to train its searchlight upon the doings of the Executive. It is impossible to say whether, if the underlying principle of the Resolution were universalised as regards *all* contracts, Government would be paralysed as Mr. Chatterji fears. But the specific matters to which the resolution, as passed in the Assembly, relates are so very important and the Indian public has such bitter memories of the less than step-motherly care taken by Government of Indian national interests in the past that the principle of definite popular sanction of any given contracts of such importance cannot but be of the utmost benefit to the country, and also a safeguard to Government themselves. The entire Legislature approving a given contract cannot but feel its responsibility too much to meddle with the details unnecessarily, unless a grave question of principle is involved. And the Government, too, would find this principle of great benefit to themselves. if only because it would save them from the present charges of neglecting or assailing Indian interests.

Reciprocity Measures.

We published yesterday a message from our correspondent at Delhi which throws a flood of light on the ways of Government departments in this country. The Hon. Mr. Sethna asked:—

(a) Are the Government aware that whilst considerable latitude is shown to other visitors by the Ceylon Government, even very respectable Indian visitors on landing in Colombo are themselves and their luggage searched closely by the police and subjected to considerable annoyance and indignities.

(b) If the reply to (a) be in affirmative will the Government state what action they propose to take to ensure equality of treatment to Indian visitors to Ceylon as is extended to the Europeans or Japanese or others.

The Hon. Mr. Sarma replying on behalf of the Government said that they were not aware of the fact mentioned in the interpellation. Our correspondent on the contrary says he has authority to state that a complaint did go to the Home Department of the Government of India and that the Hon. Mr. Sarma's ignorance throws a considerable light on the lack of co-ordination between the different Government departments in Delhi. Another question asked by Mr. Sethna reveals how effective retaliatory measures can be.

Mr. Pheroze Sethna asked:—(a) Whether it was correct that all Asiatics including Indians but excluding the Japanese, when they proceed to Indo-China were required by that Government to give thumb and finger mark impressions of both the hands and whether they were also required to have on their person their permit to go about in the country and were otherwise liable to imprisonment: (b) whether the same conditions at one time applied also to the Japanese, but they had been subsequently excluded whilst the restrictions against the Indians still continued: (c) whether the Japanese had been excluded because the Japanese Government retaliated by compelling Frenchmen entering Japanese territory to have impressions of their feet taken."

The Government reply was that they were enquiring into the matter. The public will await the result of their enquiry with interest. Meanwhile, the public would like to know what effect Government have given to the Reciprocity legislation which has just been passed.

Tanjore Revenue Re-Settlement.

Callous as has been the official action in raising the land tax in the Tanjore District in the Madras Presidency without any consideration for the capacity of the taxpayers to pay the enhanced rates, the policy of Revenue Settlement in the District since the days of British Rule there would seem to have been illegal and altogether untenable. For, under the provisions of the Treaty between Lord Mornington (Marquis of Wellesley) and the Maharaja Saraboji of Tanjore signed on the 20th October, 1799, under which the East India Company took over the administration of Tanjore from its "friend and ally", the latter Company promised to have a Permanent Revenue Settlement in the District of Tanjore, a promise which has found no better fate than Queen Victoria's proclamation. Article II of the said Treaty says that "it has become indispensably necessary to have a regular permanent system for the better administration of the revenues of the said country" and again that "it is stipulated and agreed that all former provisions for securing a partial or temporary interference on the part of the Honourable Company in the Government or in the administration of the revenues of the country of Tanjore shall be entirely annulled and that in lieu thereof a permanent system for the collection of the revenue and for the administration of Justice shall be established in the manner hereinafter described." And then, the next article, Article III, lays down very clearly that the East India Company "shall be at liberty as soon as possible to ascertain, determine, and establish rights of property and to fix a reasonable assessment upon the several soubas, perganas and villages of the country of Tanjore and to secure a fixed and permanent revenue and the said assessment as ascertained and fixed shall not be liable to change but shall be collected according to the fixed rent-rolls by such officers as shall be appointed for the purpose." It requires no judicial mind to say that the policy of Revenue Settlement in the Tanjore District has been, since 1800, one continuous chain of breach of faith. How, armed with these excellent privileges conferred on them by a loving prince, the people of Tanjore have been for over a century agreeing to a systematic revision of settlement every thirty years is difficult to imagine. One could, however, realise the reasonableness of their refusal to pay the present enhanced rate. The Tanjore "No Tax" campaign could have been nipped in the bud if the officials had been a little more far-sighted. With a grim resolve and pertinacity worthy of a better cause Madras officialdom, instead of listening to and redressing the popular grievance, has been inflaming the already inflamed public feelings by putting the Satyagrahis' property up to auction. But some one who had been keeping his head cool all the time has suddenly confronted the Government with an old dusty State paper. If this paper has the validity which it seems to possess the Government of Madras will have to go back to the 1800 system whether they like or not. There is another question, a much larger one, which we leave to the legal heads to trouble about. It is whether the Tanjoreans are not entitled to a return of the difference between the unjust and illegal taxes they have been paying since 1800, and the ruling rate in 1800. The situation is no doubt gloomy for Government, but they should thank their lucky stars for this solution position.

General Education Institute, Dadar.

On Saturday last we published an appeal on behalf of the General Education Institute, Dadar, which, for the past three decades, has been doing excellent work in the cause of mass education in the northern districts of Bombay. The Institute is conducting at present a Boys' High School, a Girls' High School and a primary school for boys. About 1,100 students are getting the benefit of education in these institutions. The conductors of the school as well as the staff are inspired by a real spirit of social service. The schools have been housed in hired premises up to now, but since the municipal development scheme threatens to demolish these premises very shortly, the authorities of the Institute are obliged to think of having independent buildings of their own to house the three schools. The estimated cost of the buildings is a lakh and a half. A suitable plot of land has already been acquired and donations to the extent of Rs. 35,000 have also been secured. An appeal is made to the generous public of Bombay for help to cover the balance of the expenditure on the buildings Looking to the work the Institute has been carrying on all these years and to its potentialities in the near future, we have no doubt but that the appeal will be generously responded to by the philanthropic public of the city.

Income Tax Office.

"Fair Play" writes:—

"It is a well-known fact that in certain Government departments appointments are made by selection and also the heads of the department enjoy the special privilege of giving promotions by the same method. Like charity this privilege of selection covers a multitude of sins, both of commission and omission. Latitude in making special cases with regard to certain posts and on certain exceptional occasions may be justifiable; but arbitrary selections for appointments and promotions can never be a rule, if the departmental staffs are not to be demoralised. In Bombay the Income Tax and the Customs are the two departments where the method of selection is greatly resorted to and here selection might often be seen running amok. Last year in the former department a shorthand typist was appointed as Income Tax Officer and an appraiser in the Customs Department was taken up for the same kind of post though neither of these persons were known to have possessed any special qualification for the posts. This year too, it is understood, some seven posts in the same department are going to be filled by the same process and names have been proposed for the local Government's sanction. Will it be too much to ask the local Government to see to it that in filling up these posts due consideration is given to seniority in service where qualifications of the parties are the same or nearly the same, and to issue instructions for future guidance in the matter that a competitive basis for appointments and promotions be introduced? If my information is not wrong, the afore-mentioned seven posts are going to be filled regardless of claims of senior Examiners, Inspectors and Superintendents nearly half of whom are University graduates. The members of the Lee Commission would do well to take note of these erratic methods of selection and also to enquire about the special qualifications of the officers to whom the highest posts in the department are given and such wide powers of selection entrusted. The Lee Commission would be interested to know that the local Commissioner of Income Tax who draws a salary of Rs. 3000 has absolute power to appoint persons to posts carrying salary up to Rs. 2500 and that even the local Government has no right to interfere with the appointments beyond merely withholding their approval with regard to particular candidates."

UNIVERSITY REFORM IN BOMBAY.

(BY LAKHMIDAS RAOWJEE TARSEE.)

I.

The series of articles recently appearing in the "Times of India" over the signature of Fr. Blatter must serve to focus attention to the extreme and urgent necessity of radical reform in our Alma Mater. The University of Bombay must not degenerate into a University of Back Bay, or even the Casual Ward of a Common Workhouse for briefless barristers and would-be examiners. Fr. Blatter has suggested a greater popularisation of the University in its constitution, its functions and outlook, and that is at once the explanation and justification for the humblest of its alumni to cut into the discussion. I do not want the University of Bombay to be smothered in the fatal backwaters of multiplying examinations, and buried under the abuses of patronage occasioned by these examinations. I would like the University which produced a Ranade and a Gokhale to be a real, live institution abreast of the times, a wide-awake conserver and preserver of all the culture a commercial community like ours can pretend to, and an ever-ready promoter of original research, in the highest realms of facts or fancies. If the great guns of the University would not consider it *infra dig* to consider the suggestions for making good the reforms which Father Blatter has outlined,—and without a proper attention to Ways and Means those reforms I much fear will be still-born.—I shall endeavour to lay out the most likely means whereby the laudable object of University Reform may be accomplished.

Why the School of Sociology Failed.

The immediate occasion which invites attention to the affairs of the University may be dismissed in a few words. It is desirable and necessary that the University be modernised into a great central teaching institution; and to that end the present custodians of the University conscience made a beginning with a Department of Sociology. After five years the Department has failed to yield results, in the sense that a community like Bombay can understand results. *A qui la faute?* Those, who appointed Prof. Patrick Geddes to the Chair of Sociology, knowing that it was a wholly new subject, that it was an experiment in every sense of the term, must have been strangely oblivious of their responsibilities, when they agreed to the great savant's terms about an attendance to his duties for only four months in the year. An interrupted course like this cannot be a success even if Prof. Geddes had from the beginning a *locum tenens*, sympathetic to himself as well as acceptable to the University. A *locum tenens* in such a case cannot suffice for his task if he is only an assistant to the Professor; He must be an *alter ego* of the absent Professor as well. It is all credit for Prof. Geddes in the Recording Angel's book that he should have fought so vigorously for the assistant he wanted, and should have stood so loyally by the latter when neither the Syndicate nor even the Senate would have him. But the fact nevertheless remains,—and Mr. Geddes must himself recognise it,—that with the great Professor present only for one term of the academic year, his tendency towards an interpretation of Sociology, which would require all the force of his own great personality to make it tolerable even in the backwaters of Social Studies like Bombay, the results,—again I use the term in a sense intelligible in a commercial community,—must be unavoidably disappointing in spite of a heedless outlay of money.

University a Teaching Body.

What will the University do now? Is it going to repeat the blunder of five years ago? It must, indeed, consummate the transformation of the University into a teaching body that was commenced with the institution of the University School of Economics and Sociology. *Soyons de notre Siecle*," and let us accept this postulate of University reconstruction without more ado. But if the University must be converted into a great teaching body, and the experiment already commenced is not to be abandoned, Prof. Geddes and his colleague, whose term of office is about to expire, must be replaced,—or the funds now devoted to the support of the Sociology Department must be diverted. The "Bombay Chronicle" had, I remember, raised the question last year, and pointed out the unwisdom of making appointments to such important posts on a yearly tenancy only; but that mirror of public opinion must content itself with the melancholy satisfaction that it would always be found to be right,—in the end, after the havoc has occurred. It boots not to bewail the fact that it was inexcusably shameful for the University authorities to have suffered themselves to be manoeuvred

(Continued on page 10.)

IN THE ASSEMBLY.

RESULT OF THE REFORMS DEBATE

PT. MOTILAL'S AMENDMENT CARRIED

HOME MEMBER'S PUERILE PERFORMANCE.

(By Our Special Representative.)

DELHI, Feb. 18.

The discussion on Mr. Rangachariar's resolution at last came to a close after three days' full dress debate resulting as expected in a decisive victtory for Pt. Motilal Nehru's amendment. A large crowd witnessed the debate, H. H. the Gaekwar being present in the Viceregal gallery throughout the day as also H. H. the Maharani and Mrs. Besant in the distinguished visitors' gallery. Excitement in the evening was intense and a packed house listened with rapt attention to Sir M. Hailey who was expected to make some announcement of Government policy. Instead the house had a privilege of listening to the most puerile and peevish speech that has fallen even from the lips of Sir M. Hailey. Constant rumours of a Royal Commission have fortunately been belied and all the Government propose to do is to set up at some future date an enquiry into the working the Reforms Act during the last three years with a view to discover its defects and difficulties. That, however, does not constitute an improvement on Sir M. Hailey's first speech on Friday week but Sir Macolm suggested to-day that enquiry will relate to the feasibility and possibility of advance within the four corners of the Act through its rule making powers and in case a revision of the Act or an amendment of the constitution found necessary the Government would consider the matter carefully. This openmindedness on the subject, this refusal to be committed as Sir Malcolm Hailey characterised it implies in his opinion an advance in the Government's attitude. Luckily it is an advance that will not satisfy even progressive Liberals much, less Independents or Swarajists. Fear of an immediate disruption of the National Party in the Assembly need not be entertained and if the National Party is faithful to its programme it should resort to a programme of continuous and consistent obstruction which will now have the support of some Independents at least. The situation is clarified considerably after this for the Government's refusal to meet Indians even half way shows that in spite of a Swaraj Party in the Assembly and a Labour Government in England the Bureaucracy is too arrogant and selfish to relax its firm grip over India. A departmental committee is an entirely inadequate response and for once the Government have helped to preserve national solidarity. So much for the general political effects of to-day's debate. Now for debate itself.

UNDERLYING SPIRIT.

As I said Sir M. Hailey's speech was not only weak but without grace or even prudence. India need not be told that Sir Malcolm has not a spark of statesmanship being a mere bureaucrat at best but to-day he behaved only like a public school boy taking delight in being nasty to everyone around. He did not even attempt to answer national demand, did not offer a single argument in course of his speech to refute the arguments of the Nationalist Members. His speech lacked even the superficial cleverness usual in his speeches and made no pretext of presenting the official case against Home Rule. The motive of his speech was apparent, wanting as he did to divide the house communally and politically. With shrewdness he perceived and emphasised that the real issue involved in the question before the house was not one of procedure or machinery for considering the problem of a further advance but that assertion of the fundamental principle of India's right to settle her own constitution. A Parliamentary or statutory commission, unlike a Round Table Conference, would leave not merely power of investigation but of decision in the hands of Parliament, a principle which Sir M Hailey a protagonist of self constituted trusteeship of India could not naturally tolerate. On the strength of this fact he appealed to those who believe in progress through the present consitution not to follow advisers through unchartered seas. But this crude attempt at frightening and flattering Liberals and Independents failed and no Independent voted in the Government lobby. The Home Member also tried to arouse communal jealousies by speaking about the Sangathan movement of Pt. Malaviya but that attempt also failed. For the rest he simply succeeded in making himself thoroughly disagreeable to every section in the house. His personal attacks were impartially distributed but Pt. Malaviya and the Swaraj Party were specially favoured. He asked since when Mr. Jinnah had become the custodian of the conscience of the Swaraj Party and attacked Sir Purshotamdas his statement about the Services. He asked whether the Swaraj Party had given up the demands embodied in their party manifesto and whether they they were consistent with Pt. Nehru's amendment. Pt. Motilal Nehru in a very calm and dignified manner replied the Swaraj Party outside was not the same thing as inside the Assembly and while his party in the Assembly had to modify their demands for the sake of unanimity the Swaraj Party as such stuck to their demands and would, he hoped, continue to stand for them. Pt. Malaviya explained that the present demand was on behalf of the National Party in the Assembly. Sir M. Hailey repeated the quotation from Mr. Patel's speech and said while his Department was charged for doing many things it had never been charged for publishing "The Chronicle" and when Mr. Patel suggested that there may have been mistranslation the Home Member replied to the effect that "The Chronicle" should be the final test of translation. But Sir M. Hailey met his match in Mr. Chamanlal. Referring to Mr. Chamanlal's speech he said it was juvenile speech whereupon Mr. Chamanl promptly rose to a point of order for suc an irrelevant sneer at the speaker's age re marking that it did not conduce to the dig nity of house for its members to take ad vantage of their old age. The Presiden instead asked Mr. Chamanlal to withdra his remark which the latter agreed to do if Sir M. Hailey withdrew his. But Sir M. Hailey repeated his charge. There was nothing more in the Home Member's speech save an insulting reference to the Congress to whom no honest man could belong after its repudiation of debts.

TWO NOTABLE SPEECHES.

There were two notable speeches to-da one by Mr. Sanmukhum Chetty from Mad ras and the other from Mahmund Yakub Mr. Chetty emphasised the fact that Indi should have a determining voice in framin her future constitution and quoting Mr MacDonaid's remarks that nine-tenths any charge in India is an imperial charg challenged the Home Member as an hones member to look in the face of Indian tax payers. He said the plea of guarantee of minorities comes with bad grace from those who have betrayed majorities to minorities in Kenya and concluded that non-cooperation had come to stay. He has a lucid and flowing delivery and his speech was un doubtedly one of the best during the debate.

Mr. Mahmud Yakub speaking, as a Mussalman dissociated from the reactionary tendencies of Mr. Abul Kassam whom he showed up as a member expressing views of his electors that is the Government. He asked how the minority communities would benefit by delay and suggested amil laughter that even in that case the population of Muslims would not increase tremendously even by their having a maximum number of wives. He pointed out that suspicion and distrust were due to slavery which lef no nobler aspirations and effectively destroyed the bogey of Afghan invasion by saying they wanted freedom and not change of masters. The speech was a fine one and fervently delivered. It cleared the air and removed misunderstandings. Mr. Bepin Pal speech early in the day was quite a success. He spoke too loudly and tried to be very humorous at times successfully. But when one remembered that all this eloquence was exhausted on anti-climax of a committee one felt a little uncomfortable at seeing this old idol of young Bengal kneeling before a Delhi Treasury Bench. Notwithstanding Mr. Pal's amendment and neutrality and opposition of two prominent Liberals, one of whom Sir Sivasamy Aiyer made a speech in favour of Mr. Rangachariar's resolutions Pundit Nehru's commendment has been carried. The Government will not move now but the test of the National Party, and the Swarajists in particular, has now come. How will they acquit themselves?

REFORMS DABATE RESUMED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Then the discussion was resumed on th motions for constitutional advance.

Mr. B. C. Pal moved an amendment urging the Government to forthwith appoint committee consisting of two-thirds members to be elected by the elected members of this house to (1) examine the possibilities of an expansion of the responsibility in the provinces to the utmost limits permissable under the present Government of India Act and advise the Government to take necessary steps to secure such an expansion by regulations framed under this Act within the year 1924 and (2) to prepare outlines of a Bill to amend the present Government of India Act with a view to secure establishment of full responsible Government in India under terms of Parliamentary announcement of August 20, 1917 within the life time of the present Indian legislature by transference of all departments at present administered by the Governor-General in Council to the control of the Indian legislature except foreign affairs pending constitutional reconstruction of the Empire including relations with the ruling princess and chiefs of India and for the next ten years only the army, navy and air force.

MR. PAL'S CLAIM.

Mr. Pal said that his resolution was middle course between two opposing propositions. He admitted that Sir Malcolm Hailey's speech was the most powerful exposition of the policy of the Government he had heard or read in his life but it was a speech of an administrator and not of a far-sighted statesman. What action, he asked, did the Government intend to take to improve the position? They were urged to move slow but he asked when would time come for the Government to move. Would it be when the situation had passed out of the hands of the intellectual classes and of those who were out to construct rather than to destruct. He said that they accepted the present Act as the basis. (Voices No. No.). Mr. Pal repiled that the very fact that members had come into the Assembly showed that they had accepted the Act and the fact that they wanted to amend it confirmed that view still further. However, no-one said that the Act satisfied them. The reforms were disappointing and unsatisfactory. The British Government had made the august declaration in view of the gravity of the situation in India, but the sentence "Leaving it to the British Parliament and the Government of India to determine

(Continued on page 8.)

AKALI MOVEMENT.-

SARDAR MANGALSINGH'S LETTER.

MISCHIEVOUS PROPAGANDA EXPOSED.

Sardar Mangalsingh writes:—

Sir,—A letter over the signature of Lala Ram Lal has appeared in most of the Anglo Indian papers where in the writer says that the Sikhs are trying to set up a Sikh Raj in the Punjab. In support of this allegation he quotes a passage from a speech which I made at Coconada in the Akali Dewan. I have not the honour to know Lala Ram Lal personally nor has he thought it proper to give his full address, therefore from the data at hand it is difficult to say whether the gentleman is capable of deliberately misrepresenting those who happen to differ from him, but from the perusal of the letter it appears that either he has been decieved by some one specially interested in the matter or he has himself persuaded his conscience to offer his services for the regular compaign of mischisvous propaganda now carried on against the Akali movement.

The probability is that he has deliberately refused to know the full facts for if he had not minded to take a little trouble to read the whole speech he would have found that in the same speech I strongly repudiated this charge brought against the Sikhs. The allegation that the Sikhs are trying to set up a Sikh Raj in the Punjab is a big lie, and that I said this in the Akali Dewan at Coconada is absolutely unthinkable. I strongly contradict it.

The Sikhs feel highly agrieved when this false charge is brought against them, and consider it a serious attack on their religion. For no Sikh would ever aspire for a Sikh Raj. Sikhism is essentially a democratic religion and flourishas best under a democratic regine. The idea of Raj over others is highly repugnant to the true spirit of sikhism. They are here to love and serve their fellow brethren and not to rule. "Only the uninstructed and the fools' says our scripures "want to rule over others". Sikhism suffered most under Sikh Raj during the last century. The present awakening amongst the Sikhs is a revival of the true spirit of Sikhism. The Akali movement stands for the purification of the important historical Gurdwaras and does not at all aim at any political domination of their own. The Raj of any one Community in India over others would be a great national calamity and is far worse than the continuance of the present regime. The Sikhs do not want Sikh Raj, Islamic rule or Hindu supremacy but they want a Raj of all the people, for all the people and by all the people living in India.

The present propagandist device is not uncommon. It is a part of the some old policy of 'divide and rule'. It is now again resorted to in the case of the Sikhs with a view to alieniate the sympathies of other Communities from them in their present struggle for the reform of the Gurdwaras.

Fortunately the other Communities have seen through it and have actually identified themselves with the Sikhs. I assure my countrymen that the allegation that Sikhs want to set up a Sikh Raj is absolutely without foundation and is made solely to isolate the Sikhs from their countrymen.

SEPARATIST GOVERNMENT FINISHED.

KREISTAG PROCLAMATION

LEAFIELD, Feb. 17.

In the Palacinate the Kreistag has undertaken to cooperate with the special Inter-Allied Committee sent by the Rhineland High Commission in restoring normal conditions. A Kreistag proclamation has been issued wherein the populace are notified that the measures it may take should be regarded as purely provisional pending the restoration of order. It declares the regime of "Autonomous Government" established by the Separatists to have finished.

Commenting on the situation the "Sunday Observer" remarks "The proposal for entrusting an interim administration to the local Kreistag is as good a method as the need of reverting from chaos to order. The transition is bound to be difficult. We do not condone murder even when we recognise provocation. It would be well for German opinion to rally on the side of restraint."—(B. O. W.)

VON KAHR RESIGNS.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Munich.—The Bavarian Dictator Dr. von Kahr has resigned and also General von Lossow, Commander of the Bavarian Reichsweh.—Reuter.

19 EXPLOSION VICTIMS.

LONDON, Feb. 18

Eleven women and eight men have been killed in an explosion at Slades Green shell filling factory near Erith.—Reuter.

LATER.

An explosion occurred in a wooden shed where thirteen women and a foreman were breaking down cartridges. The explosion was sudden and its cause is unknown. It set fire to the shed and victims were burnt beyond recognition two women escaped. One was seriously injured and taken to a hospital and the other was slightly injured.—Reuter.

New York.—South Africa has challenged for the Davis Cup.—Reuter.

Singapore.—The Special Service Squadron left on Sunday morning for Fremantle. —Reuter.

A Port Said message says the steamer "Clan Monroe" has reshipped her cargo and sailed on February 16th.—Reuter.

DOCKERS' STRIKE.

TRANSPORT WORKERS' SYMPATHY.

MINISTRY INTERVENES.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

A meeting of the National Strike Committee in Westminster this morning passed a resolution in favour of instructing all the transport workers to decline to haul to or from docks, wharves or warehouses during the strike.

A National Strike Committee bulletin says that the reports from all districts are splendid and the men are determined everywhere. The delegates Conference's decision has been honoured at all ports, where safety work only will be done so long as no blacklegs are introduced.

A SURPRISE MOVE.

At a meeting in London this morning, the National Stevedores' and Lightermens' Union decided to adopt a policy of what is termed "stay in" strike. They will continue to work during the port hours from eight in the morning till five in the evening five days a week, and from eight in the morning till noon on Saturday, and go slow on piece work with no overtime.

The "stay in" strike decision on the part of the National Stevedores' Union is a surprise move in the dock strike situation. The Union is a rival organisation to the Transport Workers' Union and claims to have 20,000 members in the Port of London, and to represent all the Stevedores and lightermen and 50 per cent of the dockers.

Certain members of the Stevedores' Executive declared to-day that, as a result of the policy to be adopted, there would be more chaos in the Port of London in 48 hours than had the Union gone on strike, and they would speedily obtain recognition. —Reuter.

ALL LONDON DOCKERS ON STRIKE.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Mr. Bevin to-day stated that dockers in all the provincial ports have come out solidly and that practically all dockers in London have struck despite instructions of other Union.—Reuter.

STRIKERS' ORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

The first effective day of the strike opened quietly in London. Large crowds of dockers congregated outside the gates where strong pickets of strikers were posted. The police were reinforced and included some mounted units. Hitherto, however, the behaviour of the strikers has been most orderly, men merely jeering at the members of the stevedores union who went to work this morning. Officials of the stevedores union declare that men have been instructed to refuse an extra shilling per day which the employers are offering them and the Union wants two shillings and six pence increase in pay. It has asked the employers for a meeting on Wednesday, failing which it may be compelled to change its policy.

EFFECT ON COTTON TRADE.

As regards the effect of the strike on the Cotton Trade the "Manchester Guardian" says the effect on the imports of raw cotton are not important at present as stocks in Britain amount to 8,79,000 bales. A short time movement has started and a great lockout is threatened and if the export trade is suspended for any length of time a great curtailment of production will be necessary. —Reuter.

"WAIT AND SEE" POLICY

LONDON, Feb. 17.

Mr. Ruark, the General Secretary of the Stevedores' and Lightermens' Union, in a speech at a mass meeting of the members of the Union, at Bermondsey, in which he recommended "stay in" strike, asked why they should punish their wives, children and themselves by striking during severe weather and playing the game of the employers and the other Union. He added that negotiations were not yet all over and he said that he believed that the Minister of Labour and the Prime Minister were moving in the direction of bringing about an agreement between all the parties. The policy which the Stevedores' Union proposed was quite a new one in industriol strife and he hoped that they would carry it out for at least the first three days of the week, after which if necessary it could be changed. Other speakers claimed that the Stevedores' Union controlled the Port of London and said that their message to Mr. Bevin was "hands off London. Keep to provinces with your strike action." They were not going to be dragged on the heels of Mr. Bevin and did not intend to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for some one else; but to adopt the original policy and the Asquithian method of "wait and see."—Reuter.

JAPANESE LOAN.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

It is stated on the Stock Exchange that applications for a thousand pounds sterling and upwards of the Japanese loan will receive ten per cent. and upwards. The loan now stands at 13¾ premium.—Reuter.

HUNDRED FRANCS FOR A. £.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Paris.—Travellers arriving in Boulogne today received a hundred francs for a pound sterling. This is a new record.—Reuter.

JAPAN AND WASHINGTON TREATY.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

Tokio.—The Navy Department announces that the first period of work of scrapping ten warships in accordance with the Washington Treaty has been completed.—Reuter.

BOMBAY COUNCIL MEETS.

H. E. GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

RESPECT FOR PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

GOVT. INTERVENTION IN INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE.

REFORM OF JAIL ADMINISTRATION.

The first session of the Bombay Legislative Council was held in the Town Hall on Monday at 2 p.m. under the presidency of the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola. A large number of visitors had thronged the Visitor's Gallery more than a hour before the proceedings commenced and a number of them had to stand all the while for want of accommodation. Punctually at 2 p.m. the presence of the Hon. President was announced by Mr. K. C. Sen the Secretary to the Legislative Council and the Hon. members received him standing while he took the presidential chair. The President was attired in his national dress and was stripped of all the regulation attire such as robe, etc. Mr. Jayaker, the accreditted leader of the Swaraj Party occupied the front seat of the floor as the leader of the opposition while Sir Maurice Hayward sat opposite representing the Government. Soon after the Hon. President was seated taking of oaths or affirmation of Allegiance to the Crown was proceeded with which occupied one full hour. While the process of taking oaths was going on Sir Maurice Hayward and Mr. M. R. Jayaker were having some conversation which lasted about ten minutes. They drew considerable attention from the Visitors' Gallery as many important resolutions were tabled for discussion in the sessions particularly from the Swarajist members in regard to the well being and personal liberty of the people and their collaboration was indulged in many hypothetical speculations by the visitors.

The Council adjourned from 3 to 5 p.m when His Excellency the Governor formally opened the Council by a speech which inspired many a heart with fresh and still brighter hopes for his regime. His Excellency was received at the steps of the Town Hall by Hon. the President and when he arrived at the Hall he was received by the Hon. members standing. In the course of his speech the Governor dwelt at length on many burning aspects of the day which included mill disputes, jail administration and dacoities in Gujerat and Kathiawar and also announced that the notorious dacoit, Baber Deva, was captured alive by the police. Finally, he assured the Council of his deep respect for the constitution and said he would administer the law as expressed by the desire and opinion of the majority of the people.

The following is the full text of His Excellency's speech:—

Gentlemen,—I am here to address you for the first time during my period of office, and, addressing as I do, a new Council recently elected, I take this opportunity of offering a sincere welcome both to the re-elected honourable members and to those honourable members who for the first time are about to take part in the deliberations of this Council.

The principal subject which you will be asked to consider during the next few weeks is the Budget for the coming year, details of which will be laid before you immediately. I feel sure that all honourable members will regret the severe illness of the Finance Member, who has for so long conducted the financial affairs of the Presidency, and that there is not one honourable member who will not express the sincere hope that he will return at the end of his leave thoroughly restored to health. The Government is fortunate, however, in securing the services of the Hon. Mr. Cadell, who will undertake the Finance Member's duties during his absence, and, as Mr. Cadell has had only a short time to deal with the Budget, I am certain that honourable members will give to him that indulgence which is invariably given to Honourable Members and Ministers under similar circumstances.

SURPLUS OF REVENUE.

It is a source of satisfaction that Government can present a Budget which, in spite of increased expenditure, shows a surplus of revenue over expenditure, maintaining at the same time that balance which it is necessary to keep in hand with a view to the precarious character of our annual revenue. This result has not been obtained without the most stringent economy, and my Government would have wished that more full provision has been possible for public services such as education, medical relief, roads and other public needs. While recognising, as I feel sure the Council will do, the great increase in the amounts which are this year voted for these services in comparison with a few years ago, Government is fully aware of the need for further expenditure, which will be made available as soon as the necessary revenue is found.

The present financial position of the Presidency is sound, and the importance of this from the point of view of credit cannot be over-estimated. Looking, however, to the future, the need for increased expenditure is undoubted, and I am of opinion that no satisfactory result can be achieved until there is a re-adjustment of the financial arrangements at present existing between the Government of India and this Presidency. It is, therefore, a matter of great satisfaction that, as the result of a meeting of the Finance Members of all Presidencies and provinces, a scientific examination is being set on foot to enquire into the resources of public revenue throughout India, and I cannot help feeling that the justice of the claim which this Presidency puts forward for a re-consideration of the Meston Settlement will be appreciated and met.

It is unnecessary for me to emphasise the need for continued economy, and it will not be possible, I fear, for Government to surrender any present sources of income without the grave danger of showing a deficit or cutting down expenditure on essential services.

You will be asked to deal with various Bills, all of which, will, I trust, commend themselves to the favourable consideration of the Council. A Bill to make further provision for the custody and protection of children and young persons will be presented to you. This Bill is a step towards the revision of our system of reformatories and prisons, and will deal with regulations for the custody, trial and punishment of youthful offenders. Other amending Bills will come before you for consideration, all of them framed with the object of improving or extending Legislation already passed.

INDUSTRIAL TROUBLE.

I regret that Bombay still suffers from the world trade depression, but I sincerely hope for early improvement. The industrial trouble in Bombay city has been a source of grave concern to my Government, and I cannot too strongly urge the need for early settlement of the misunderstandings and disagreements between owners and workmen. The present dispute between the mill-owners and their employees, like former ones, is difficult of settlement mainly owing to the lack of organization among the mill-hands. Government is unwilling, unless necessary, to intervene in industrial disputes; but it would appear that, in view of the present and past experience of similar disputes, it is necessary for Government to provide some machinery which has for its object, by investigation of the causes of industrial disputes such as this, the prevention of interruption of work which has so disastrous an effect on the welfare of the city and on the community, or which will at any rate bring such disputes to an earlier conclusion. Government is accordingly considering the early introduction of Legislation which will, it is hoped, effect this purpose.

GOVERNMENT TO INTERVENE.

As the present disagreement still continues, and so many thousands of men are out of work, Government feel it is not possible to abstain longer from intervention, and proposes to set up a Special Committee of Enquiry to enquire into the merits of the dispute regarding bonus, and to report to Government for the information of the public. The mill-owners have already consented to this proposal, and I trust that the employees, through any available channels, will likewise indicate their assent. Pending the Report of this Committee, I express the sincere hope that the workers, who have shown exemplary conduct during this long cessation of work, will return to the mills at once.

The disappointing nature of the late rains gives cause for some anxiety in connection with the uncertainty of our land revenue, but my Government is prepared, if necessary, to meet full and adequate provision for famine relief. There is no subject of more importance to this Presidency than the improvement of agriculture, and the desirability of schemes of irrigation, such as those schemes already in hand and others which will help the agriculturists will be present to all. The work of the Co-operative Societies has made great strides in recent years, and is a movement to which every encouragement should be given.

The great delays in dealing with original cases and Appeal Cases before the Courts of Justice have been brought to the notice of Government and a Committee has recently been appointed to enquire into this question, and steps are being taken to relieve the pressure of work on the Original Side of the High Court and in Sind.

JAIL ADMINISTRATION.

The question of Jail Administration in the Presidency is a matter which has been receiving the earnest attention of Government. The main difficulty is over-crowding, and steps are being taken to reduce the

(Continued on next page).

A Gas Geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes, a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night: there is no tedious wait for hot water.

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NO FIT INDIAN!

COMMISSIONER AND INDIANISATION.

EUROPEANS APPOINTED.

CORPORATION'S DISAPPROVAL.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. H. P. Mody presiding. The Corporation passed the budget estimates and the President congratulated the members on the goodwill and co-operation which they had to brought to bear on the subject. Mr. Nariman attacked the appointment of two Europeans as temporary engineers, in spite of there being Indians with much higher qualifications. He said it was the right of Indians to get preference in their own country and the appointments involved the question of Indianisation. The Municipal Commissioner and his supporters gave no special reasons for making those appointments and Mr. Nariman's amendment referring the question to the Establishment Committee was passed by a large majority.

The Corporation passed the expenditure side of the budget yesterday, without much discussion. The budget discussion was thus finished.

The President congratulated the Corporation on the way in which they had handled the budget, which reflected the greatest credit on them. The discussion had lasted over three sittings and he did not think that it was an extraordinary expenditure of energy, in spite of their hopes to hustle it through. There were 40 amendments, and when he decided to convene informal meetings, he had expected at least a hundred amendments, but by the co-operation and support of the members, they were able to pass the budget easily. They had demonstrated that they were capable of discussing important matters in the Corporation with cordial good-will, and there would be no difficulty in bringing to bear the same goodwill and co-operation on other important questions. He again congratulated the Corporation on the way in which they had finished the budget. They were able to make reductions to the tune of Rs. 4,72,000 which, although they fell far short of the reduction of Rs. 30 lakhs which they wanted, were certainly much in advance of the ideas of those people who wanted no reduction at all. That again showed there was ample room for compromise on all important questions.

WATER SUPPLY TO THANA MUNICIPALITY.

The Municipal Commissioner wrote to the Corporation:—

"I to state that in view of the recurring shortage of water in the Thana Municipal Lake, a deputation from the Thana Municipality called on me to discuss the possibility of obtaining water supply from the Tansa Main and requested that a supply of 500,000 gallons per day be allowed for a short period each year when the water in their Pokhran Tank ran short. At the outset I informed the deputation that I was not prepared to recommend so large a supply being given at a time of the year when our own demands were greatest but that an application from them for a smaller supply whereby our own supplies would not be seriously affected would be considered provided they agreed to take such supply over a longer period, to be definitely stated, and provided also that such application be made in time to be placed before the Corporation for careful consideration and discussion as to the terms of payment and conditions on which such supply might be granted under Section 288 of the Municipal Act. The President of the Thana Municipality has accordingly made an application for a supply of water not exceeding 300,000 gallons per day to be allowed from the present connection on the Tansa Main, from the 1st March to the end of July each year. Such supply was given to the Thana Municipality last hot season at the rate of annas 8 per 1,000 gallons on condition that the rate of consumption did not exceed 12,500 gallons per hour and as our supply was not seriously affected thereby I request the approval of the Corporation to a similar supply being allowed to Thana Municipality from the 1st March to the end of July each year on the same terms and conditions."

Dr. K. F. Dadachanji moved that approval be given to the recommendation of the Commissioner.

Sir D. M. Petit moved that the Thana Municipality should be charged the same rate as was charged by them to the Thana public.

Dr. Sukhia moved that they be charged at the rate of 12 as. per 1,000 gallons.

The original proposition was adopted.

The Corporation sanctioned an estimate of Rs. 159,000 for building a school-house for *Bhangi* children at Vaipakhdi, on the motion of Dr. Vorah.

APPOINTMENT OF EUROPEAN ENGINEERS.

The Commissioner had written to the Corporation:—

"I have recommended the appointment of 2 Resident Engineers on Rs 1,200—1,500 each with free quarters for one of them. To one of these posts I have recommended the appointment of Mr. McGregor Innes. I now recommend that in lieu of the other post of Resident Engineer two posts may be created, one of Senior Assistant Engineer and the other of Assistant Engineer on Rs. 900-50-1,000 and Rs. 500-50-800 respectively. I now request the sanction of the Corporation under Section 80 A (1) of the Municipal Act to Mr. W. D. Hughes being appointed to the former post on Rs. 900-50-1,000. He will be given a first class Railway Season Ticket to travel between Bombay and Mulund and will reside in Bombay for the present. He will be provided with free quarters in the Northern Division when the work necessitates his constant attendance north of the Kasheli Bridge. Mr. Hughes is a Mechanical Engineer holding a First Class Board of Trade Certificate (London) as Chief Engineer and has had many years' experience in rivetted steel plate work both in Europe and India. As regards the appointment of Assistant Engineer, I request the sanction of the Corporation to Mr. M. P. Latouche being appointed to the post on Rs. 500—50—800 with 2nd class Season Ticket between Bombay and Mulund and similar conditions as to quarters as in the case of the Senior Assistant Engineer. Mr. Latouche has had a good technical education and considerable experience in rivetted steel plate work as Foreman and Supervisor for a period of more than 20 years. There is already enough work for two Senior Engineers at Mulund Workshop and one on erecting work north of Mulund. An additional Assistant Engineer will be required as soon as pipe laying is started in Bombay for which I will submit separate proposals in due course. The above appointments will be temporary and subject to termination by one month's notice on either side. As it will take a little time for the Corporation to give their decision in this matter and the Contractors are complaining of delay in passing of the pipes. I now report for the information of the Corporation that I have sanctioned the appointments of Mr. Hughes and Mr. Latouche to the respective posts for a period of 6 months only under the powers vested in me."

Mr. Meyer Nissim moved and Mr. Winterbotham seconded that the recommendations be approved and adopted.

MR. NARIMAN'S OPPOSITION.

Mr. K. F. Nariman opposed the motion. He said the Commissioner had brushed aside Indians although they had high English qualifications. They had practical knowledge of English water walls, as well as of India, and yet they were neglected. Europeans were appointed to those posts although they possessed lesser qualifications than Indians and he claimed the right for Indians to get preference in their own country. If they would look at the applications he would say that any member who had any responsibility cast on his head would have given preference to Indians. On former occasions the Commissioner had stated that special qualifications were required for particular appointments, but now the speaker had gone through the applications personally. Apart from the fact that these gentlemen were Indians he wanted to know whether they had any disqualifications. The Commissioner had appointed the two gentlemen because they were Europeans and for nothing else and the premier Municipality in India was unable to employ Indians on even small posts! He claimed it as a right for Indians to get employment in their Municipality. Whenever the Commissioner wanted to reject Indians, it was a case of a special appointment, and they must put a stop to those things. What were the qualifications of Messrs. Hughes and La Touche. They had not even university qualifications. The former possessed a Board of Trade certificate was an Engineer on a ship and was dismissed on account of retrenchment and now he had got a fine job which he had never expected. Mr. La Touche was a Superintendent of Queen Mary's Technical School, and then he was a foreman or a chargeman in the G. I. P. Railway. These two men were appointed over the heads of very many qualified Indians, with heaps of qualifications and certificates. They had university qualifications, both of England and India; they had also served in some good waterworks like those of Glasgow. He mentioned three names, particularly of Messrs. Sethna, Khosla and Nirchandani. It was a question of Indianisation, and he appealed to the House to carry the amendment he was going to move—referring the question to the Establishment Committee for the consideration of the claims of Indians.

Dr. J. Vorah seconding said they were tired of such things and the excuses of the Commissioner in appointing Europeans at the expense of Indians.

Mr. Winterbotham thought the attacks of Mr. Nariman on the Commissioner were unwarranted. If he had not done that he might have advised his friends to vote for the amendment. He thought the Commissioner had excellent reasons for making those appointments, and Mr. Nariman's was an unjust attack on the Commissioner.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai said they wanted to know whether the Commissioner had gone through the applications personally or asked some one to do it. The Indians had higher qualifications and they ought to have been appointed.

COMMISSIONER'S EXPLANATION.

The Commissioner said he had every right to make those appointments under section 80A (1). He was asked by the Engineers to make the appointments at once, and he had appointed the best men. The qualifications of the Indian candidates were too good, but they were not what they wanted. If Mr. Nariman could point out any candidate who had the required qualifications, he was prepared to get anybody's hat, even Mr. Tairsee's. (Laughter.) The Indian candidates had no experience of caulking etc., as the others had.

Mr. F. J. Ginwalla said the right of making those appointments was vested in the Corporation and not in the Commissioner, and they must be as zealous of their rights as the Commissioner was. He was always making appointments for some special reason, as Government were doing all sorts of things under the name of "law and order." But the Commissioner was "humbugging" them, by brushing aside the claims of Indians. They must make those appointments from considerations of merit and not of race.

Mr. Nariman's amendment was adopted.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee moved: 'That the attention of the Municipal Commissioner be drawn to the mathematical inexactitude contained in the following 'bull' of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, which reads:—"The half fare for a one and half anna journey is one anna."

It was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned.

IN THE ASSEMBLY.

(Continued from page 7.)

the future pace of advance", was, he said, only an after thought and a loophole which politicians kept to get out of the declaration if the situation in India ceased to be grave. However, he was not challenging the right of Parliament and the Government of India. He was there to tell the Government that they must move, that the present position giving non-officials power without responsibility was dangerous and would lead to deadlocks. They had power but they must now have full responsibility. (A voice: We have no power.).

Mr. Pal: You are making your power already felt to inconvenience of the Government here and outside. (Laughter). He further explained that the demand for immediate self-government only meant that there shall be no intermediary stage between the present position and Swaraj but of course that the adjustment of the present complicated machinery for the purposes of Swaraj must be gradual and take time.

He said that the question of the Indian Princes would be solved when the Empire was reconstituted as was once considered by the Imperial Conference during the war. As for the British Commerce it could be safeguarded by a guarantee against differential and prejudicial treatment as compared with the Indian capital. Continuing, he said that although he was too weak to challenge Pundit Motilal Nehru's amendment, he thought his own amendment gave in to the Government less than that of Pundit Motilal Nehru's (laughter) because Pundit Motilal Nehru left the constitution of the Round Table Conference to the Government who would introduce all sorts of interests resulting in a deadlock in the Conference. The Conference, he was afraid, would not be sufficiently round for the purpose of Pundit Motilal Nehru (laughter) while on the other hand he stood for two-third members of his Committee being selected by the Assembly. He also warned that Labour could not act without Liberal support and that India was not in the position of South Africa to draft her own constitution and thrust it down the throat of the British. If that had been so, he would have welcomed a Round Table Conference.

"WHAT ABOUT PROTECTION?"

Sardar Hira Singh said that India might well be fitted to-day to man her civil administration as capably as the British but he asked what about the army. He was afraid that the whole fabric of the army would collapse if the British officers were to disappear to-day. Not only no Indian would be able to hold command but what would happen to the army consisting of 101 classes without British officers over their head. Moreover, there was a big coast which India had to defend. He did not doubt that Swaraj was their ultimate goal but what was required now was time and patience. He hoped that Lord Rawlinson would increase the number of the Indian cadets to Sandhurst from ten to twenty.

Mr. Bomanji Dalal drew particular attention to communal difference which had not yet been settled and asked the members to give further trial to the present reform. What was three years in the life of a nation, he asked. He thought the offer of Sir Malcolm Hailey was most statesmanlike.

"SHORT CUTS ARE HARDEST CUTS."

When the Assembly met after lunch, Sir Sivaswamy Iyer supported the resolution of Mr. Rangachariar. He did not brush aside the arguments of the Government Member, but he did not think there was any necessity for a subtle distinction made between Responsible Government and Dominion Self-Government. He was not aware that full Dominion Status was a camouflage. The Liberal Party and those who accepted the Reform Act in the spirit of working it never committed themselves to the position that Responsible Government must be realised in any specific number of stages or in any definite period of time. There was, therefore, no strength in the argument of Sir Malcolm Hailey that the demand now put forward was in excess of what was demanded a few years ago by the Indian politicians. If the demands put forward a few years ago had been accepted by the Government there would have been some sort of pact which they should not violate by any hasty demand, but such a thing had not happened. The Non-co-operators' attitude during the last three years was not any indication of incapacity to work the Reforms but dissatisfaction with them. That feeling of dissatisfaction ought to be removed. "My experience of the working of the Reforms during the last three years unlike Mr. Rangachariar's has been quite satisfactory. I found there was genuine sympathy and desire on the part of the Government to work the Reforms and advance the interests of this country. Our trouble has really been with the authorities in England who interfered in season and out of season to turn down the policies accepted by the Government of India itself. To quote only one instance there was a series of resolutions moved three years ago and accepted by the Government of India in the direction of Indianisation of the army, but most of them were turned down in England. No doubt Sir Malcolm Hailey is right in saying that full Dominion Self-Government implies capacity to undertake the defence, but I repeat that we have undertaken to maintain the Indian and the British troops even more than the Colonies have done. If the Government show a liberal attitude by the admission of Indians in the higher ranks of army we shall be prepared to shoulder our responsibility not only for the defence of India but for the defence of the British Empire in cases of necessity."

Proceeding Sir Sivaswamy emphasised the necessity of devising a suitable machinery to suggest a solution of the minorities' question. The representative Government had always been recognised as the transitional stage towards Responsible Government. Responsible Government was inevitable. Why then prolong the agony of travail towards it by the Government persisting in not removing the causes of bitterness and distrust which sapped the moral foundations of the Government." If there is anything which I value more than anything else as an important factor for the regeneration of India it is the British connection. (Hear, hear.) I value the experience, skill and business knowledge of England, if our country is to be properly developed. I, therefore, entreat the Government to convey the wishes of the Assembly for further advance. I am not in favour of a Round Table Conference because the result of its deliberations is not likely to prove acceptable to the British Parliament. I do not believe in departmental enquiry. Mr. K. C. Roy's amendment may offer some solution, but I am for a Royal Commission. I do not believe that the process of obstruction or paralysation of the Government will help us. If obstruction is lawful and constitutional certification by the Viceroy is equally lawful and constitutional, while we have still to get Responsible Government and while we have still to recognise the hard fact that the matter rests in the hands of the British nation. Any policy of obstruction will only lead to a tremendous set-back to our progress and completely alienate our friends in England. Let us not be the despair and enigma of our friends. I am as anxious as the youngest of you here to reach the stage of Self-Government and in the shortest space of time but short cuts are always the hardest cuts."

Mr. Ali Muzamman Chowdhari while declaring that he was anxious to attain Swaraj as any one else asked whether their shoulders were sufficiently broad to bear the burden. Let them place their hand on their heart and declare whether they were really fit for Swaraj. He was sure at present even if they attained Swarai they would not enjoy it for long. He made a particular reference to the existing communal tension and enumerated instances of recent friction. He asked why the Hindu Mahasabha and the Sangathan had been brought into being.

INJUSTICE TO INDIAN TAX-PAYER.

Mr. Shamhakum Chetty declared that the Government of India Act did not grant them any responsibility. He wanted an Act which should lay down clearly and definitely the course which would automatically though gradually take them to their goal without begging after every decade a fresh instalment from the British Parliament. He quoted from Mr. MacDonald's observations in 1910 that a considerable portion of army in India was maintained for the purposes of protecting Dominions and that the British people could not look into the faces of Indian tax-payers so long as this injustice existed. He asked Sir Malcolm Hailey whether he could look into the face of an Indian tax-payer.

Sir Malcolm: Yes, I can. (Laughter.)

As for the minorities he asked whether in South Africa they were safeguarded before the Dominion status was conferred and whether even the majority had not been sacrificed for the interests of a minority in Kenya. As for the social backwardness he said politically servile communities always remained socially backward. He did not question the *bona fides* of the Government, but declared that if the Government would not listen to the public opinion then the Indians would not be coerced by repression.

Referring to Sir Campbell Rhodes' observations about anarchy in Bengal he said that these had come into being as a result of the imprisonment of Mr. Gandhi and that it was admitted in the Government annual review, India, 1920-21, that the idealism of Mr. Gandhi had diverted energies from the anarchical crime. As for the Anglo-Indian community he said that it was already a favoured community and unless it declared itself to be Indian it would be disowned by the West and unclaimed by the East.

Mr. Mohamed Yakub dissociated himself on behalf of the Mahomedan community from the opposition offered by Sir Abdul Quam, Mr. Kassim and Mr. Chowdhari. He said that time would not wait for any community and that the position of Mussalmans would be ignoble if they stood still.

Sir Abdul Quam interrupting drew attention to the condition of the minorities in South Africa and Kenya which might be the fate of the Mussalmans in India under Swaraj.

Mr. Yakub replied that the bad position in those two countries was due to the action of the very power at whose hands India also felt grieved. Moreover, the amendment of Pundit Motilal Nehru distinctly assured that the interests of the minorities would be considered and a Round Table Conference was the most peaceful and constitutional method to come to an understanding. He said that Swaraj would remove their differences. Petty jealousies were now existing because of the limited scope in service and elsewhere. When Responsible Government was established even the poorest could hope to aspire to the presidentship of the Indian republic or whatever that be and there would be ample scope. Those who had opposed the resolution had only suggested delay. He asked could delay result in such an increase of Mahomedans as to enable them to form a majority of the population.

Even if every Mahomedan had the maximum of wives it was not possible (laughter), therefore, delay could not help. He admitted that while warning the Mahomedans against the Hindu majority, the Home Member put a question to the Hindus as to what would be the attitude of Mahomedans in case of the Afghan Invasion. It was an intelligent question (Home Member Hear, hear, laughter), his reply was that if Mahomedans could fight armies of their Khilafat they would also fight the Afghan army. He asked what had Government done to remove Hindu-Mahomedan differences during 150 years. What law had the Government placed on the Statute Book and what steps had they taken to avoid the main causes of friction between the two communities.

THE RESULT OF THE DEBATE.

At 6-30 p.m. the Assembly divided on the motions for constitutional advance and carried Pandit Motilal Nehru's proposition for a Round Table Conference by 76 votes against 48.

Sir Malcolm Hailey announced His Majesty's Government's agreement with the general position taken up by him on the 8th on behalf of the Government with a slight change.

PROTECTION TO GIRLS.

A question of Mr. Jeelani in the Assembly on Monday drew the answer that India's contribution to the League of Nations amounted to less than two-fifths of the total contributions of the five remaining Empire States.

Mr. Rangachariar then rose to give expression to the sense of loss incurred by the death of Sir Frank MacCarthy, President, Legislative Council, Burma, who was a member of the last Assembly. Mr. Fleming, Colonel Owens, Sir Malcolm Hailey and Sir Frederick Whyte also paid their tribute to Sir Frank's services to Burma and to India in bringing about conciliation between Indians and Europeans and advancing the cause of Reforms.

SELECT COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

The House then proceeded to legislative business. Sir Malcolm Hailey moved that the Bill amending the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, for the purpose of affording greater protection to girls under the age of 18 years be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Colonel Sir Henry Stanyon, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Sir Sivaswamy Aiyer, Mr. L. S. S. O'Mally, Sardar Gulab Singh, Khan Sahib Ghulam Bari, Maulvi Abdul Kasim, Mr. B. C. Pal, Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh, Dr. S. K. Datt, Sardar V. N. Mutalik, Mr. K. Rama Iyengar, Haji S. A. K. Jeelam and the Home Member.

Dr. Gour made some suggestions and complained that the Bill was ambiguous in some respects and that it did not go even as far as the English law on this subject enacted as far back as 1885 which gave protection at the age of 21.

The motion for the Select Committee was adopted on the motion of Mr. N. M. Dumasia.

The following Select Committee was constituted on the Bill to amend the Tariff Act:—Hon. Sir Charles Innes, Diwan Bahadur T. Rangachariar, Sir Campbell Rhodes, Mr. Sanmukham Chetty, Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas, Sardar V. N. Mutallik, Mr. K. C. Roy, Mr. A. R. L. Tottenham, Mr B. Venkatapati Raju, Mr. Jinnah, Mr. B. N. Das and Mr. N. M. Dumasia.

On the motion of Mr. S. D. Butler the House agreed to elect a panel of members to advise on questions relating to emigration in the Department of Education, Health and Lands.

DR. SAPRU WANTS ROYAL COMMISSION,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 17.

In an interview with a representative of the "Leader" Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru though that the Liberals should press for the appointment of a commission on the question of constitutional advance. He saw great possibilities in the commission more particularly if it was appointed by the present Government.

BOMBAY COUNCIL MEETS.

(Continued from previous page).

numbers of short-term prisoners and to provide a new up-to-date Central Jail.

I am glad to say that observance of law is being maintained throughout the Presidency, and that dacoities have now been stopped in Gujerat with the capture of Mir Khan Baluch and his gang in North Gujerat, and the recent surrender of the remainder of the Miana gang in Kathiawar. Dacoities in Kaira have, at any rate for the moment been suppressed, and every step is being taken to round up offenders still at large. Honourable members will be glad to know that information has just been received that the notorious dacoit, Babar Deva, has been captured alive.

The work of all those engaged in the administration of the Presidency during the past year deserves a special word of commendation, and it is difficult to speak too highly of the manner in which members of the Provincial and Imperial Services are carrying out their difficult and onerous duties.

I am anxious that greater opportunities should be provided in order to give posts in the Services for the Backward communities, and for promotion to the higher ranks to deserving and suitable candidates. This matter has recently been the subject of special orders by Government.

RESPECT FOR PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

I have, as you know, been intimately connected with the greatest representative gathering in the world for many years. My association with the House of Commons has given me a deep-rooted respect for the procedure of Parliament, and I feel sure that a genuine understanding of all that representative Government stands for will stand me in good stead in endeavouring to carry out my duties in this Presidency.

You have largely modelled your procedure and customs on the procedure of the Mother of Parliaments, and realising, as you do, that those customs and that procedure are the result of centuries of experience, you will, I feel sure, continue to maintain, as you have done during the past years, the great traditions of the House of Commons which, by any section of political thought and by practically every Nation and Assembly in the world, have been taken as an example and are held in the highest esteem.

The responsibility which rests on every single member of an elected Council such as yours, is indeed a heavy one. You have been returned by an electorate which I am glad to note took an increased interest in the recent elections, and I am confident that each one of you has come here determined to work whole-heartedly and unselfishly for the uplift and the progress and prosperity of the people who have returned you to the Council, following up the good work performed in the last Council by promoting in a proper constitutional manner further measures for the welfare of the Presidency.

Many may disagree as to method, but it would seem to me that every honourable member is bound to employ that trust which has been reposed in him by his constituents for constructive, not for destructive, purposes. On the firm foundations laid during the past sessions of this Council, you have now the opportunity of erecting a superstructure which will have the confidence of the people, to which can be added wider doors to admit a fuller form of representative Government.

You can, on the other hand, seriously damage or even destroy the foundations already well and truly laid. That requires no statecraft and no genius, but, if you do so, other foundations must be laid or repairs undertaken, and meanwhile the prosperity and the happiness of the people by whom you were elected, and for whose welfare you are responsible, must inevitably suffer

APPEAL FOR MIDDLE COURSE.

India, like other countries in the world, has had her share of political and economic disturbances since the war. The aim and object of every administrator, and of every Councillor, must be—if he has truly the welfare of India at heart—to use every endeavour to bring about a better understanding between those who often, from a complete misunderstanding of each other's views, look at political problems from so many different angles. During the short time since I arrived in this Presidency I have, with the full concurrence of my Government, endeavoured, and shall continue to endeavour, to administer the law of the land in a manner which I believe, not only to be in the best interests of this Presidency, but as I believe also, to be in accordance with the expressed desires and opinions of the majority of the people. So long as the opinions of the people are expressed to my Government in a constitutional manner, so long will they be received with every sympathy and with every consideration; and I trust that, while there are some who believe either on the one hand that greater caution would be prudent, or on the other hand that speedier devolution would be safe, all who believe in constitutional Government will steer with Government a middle course and pursue with Government a way which will in the end disclose that path which we can all walk together with no selfish aim, but which will lead us to welfare and to prosperity for the millions who inhabit this Presidency, and who are looking to this Council for guidance and assistance.

Gentlemen, as I have said, the responsibility which rests upon you is a heavy one. I feel sure you will rise to that responsibility, and I conclude in the sincere belief that your deliberations will be conducted with one aim and one alone, namely, the improvement in the conditions of the people who are looking to you for all the assistance that you can give them.

ELECTION OF DEPUTY PRESIDENT.

At 5-15 p.m., His Excellency left and the Council proceeded with the election of the Deputy President. There were four candidates, viz., Mr. B. G. Pahalajani, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Mr. Abdulkader Pathan and Mr. A. N. Surve. The voting was by ballot and the result announced was that Mr. Pahalajani got 46, Dr. Dadachanji 34, Mr. Pathan 20 and Mr. Surva 1 votes. Mr. Surve having received only one vote and Mr. Pathan withdrawing from the contest a second ballot was taken according to the procedure and the result was that Mr. Pahalajani got 59 and Dr. Dadachanji 42 votes and the former was elected Deputy President for the next three years.

The following four gentlemen were then declared nominated as Chairmen:—Mr. Lalji Naranji, Dr. Dadachanji, Mr. Clayton and Maulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed. On the motion of Mr. J. K. Mehta seconded by Mr. K. F. Nariman the election of members of the Finance Committee was postponed till the 21st instant.

The Hon. President then said he had received representations from the Hon. members of the Swaraj Party to provide them with seats in a particular block. The present practice, he said, was that members selected any seats they liked and they took the seats whichever were vacant and convenient. If a block was provided to a particular party and if some members did not come, he said, their seats would remain vacant and other members would not be able to occupy them. In the Legislative Assembly the members occupied seats by provinces or territories and if they liked they could adopt that system and sit by divisions or territories. But he thought the present system was the best and the members could try it for at least a fortnight and then suggest to him or the Secretary by a letter their view-point and he would be pleased to give his consideration to it.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar said the members of the Swaraj Party had no desire to take the best seats or better seats, but they wanted a separate block to meet their convenience of consultation. Mr. Jayakar also suggested the change of time of the meeting of Council, viz., from 1 to 6 p.m. instead of 2 to 7 p.m.

The President replied that it was the opinion of the bulk of the members to have the time from 2 p.m. to 7 p.m. at the last Council.

The Council then adjourned till 1 p.m. to-day when Budget will be presented by the Hon. the Finance Member.

BABAR DEVA.

NOTORIOUS BORSAD DACOIT.

CAPTURED ALIVE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BARODA, Feb. 18.

The notorious outlaw Babar Deva who was terrorising the central parts of Gujarat for a long time past and had baffled all the efforts of the police in bringing him to justice has at last been captured alive and brought to Baroda this morning. The credit of the arrest is entirely due to the excellent information gathered by Mr. Ghatge, Police Commissioner. Babar Deva with four of his associates had gone on Sunday night to Jalalpar, Padra Taluka, Baroda State, with the purpose of committing dacoity at Mr. Chotalal's house. On receiving information Mr. Ghatge with Naib Fojdar Mr. Nalvade, Police Superintendent, partake and a party of police sepoys had proceeded to the place and succeeded in taking the party by surprise. An encounter lasting half an hour took place and the police at last succeeded in taking the dacoits as prisoners. Shots were exchanged on both sides as a result of which Naib Fozdar Mr. Navalde was shot dead. The desparadoes will soon be put up on their trial. In the meantime the people of Gujarat and Baroda feel a sense of relief at the success achieved by the Police Commissioner Mr. Ghatge.

INDIA AND LABOUR GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT LIKELY TO BE POSTPONED

LONDON, Feb. 17.

Lord Sydney Olivier is suffering from hoarseness, and unless he recovers by Tuesday he may have to postpone the statement about Indian reforms for a day or two.—Reuter.

A SWEDISH MISSIONARY MOBBED NEAR PEKING.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Peking.—It is reported from Kashgar that a Swedish Missionary, Nyrstrom, and two converts were mobbed in the streets of Yerkand and beaten and dragged to the residence of a Mussalman Judge. The chinese authorities acted firmly, imprisoned the ringladers and protected the missions. It appears the outrage was the result of the Street preaching by a Turkish Mullah. The situation in the district is now normal.—Reuter.

THE TAXATION COMMITTEE.

TERMS OF REFERENCE.

FINANCE MEMBER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 18.

The Legislative Assembly reassembled this morning with a large attendance in the house and the public galleries. The distinguished visitors included His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, Maharani of Baroda, Maharani of Cooch Behar and Mrs. Annie Besant. Considerable interest centres on the concluding debate to-day on the motions for constitutional advance. Speculation is rife as to whether Government would make any further announcement regarding its attitude on the question at issue.

Mr. E. Burdon was sworn in to-day.

Sir Basil Blackett replying to Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar made an important announcement about the terms of reference to the Committee on taxation.

Sir Basil Blackett said the terms of reference of the proposed committee on Indian taxation are (1) to examine the manner in which the burden of taxation is distributed at present between the different classes of the population (2) to consider whether the whole scheme of taxation, central, provincial and local is equitable and in accordance with the economic principles and if not in what respects it is defective (3) to report on the suitability of alternative sources of taxation (4) to advise as to the machinery required for the imposition, assessment and collection of taxes old and new (5) to prepare rough estimates of the financial effects of the proposals (6) in include in the inquiry consideration of the land revenue only so far as is necessary for a comprehensive survery of the existing conditions. Local Governments have agreed to an inquiry on the lines indicated in the above terms of reference without prejudice to the claims of their respective governments in regard to the distribution of total revenue. It is expected that the Committee in course of their inquiries will find it necessary to examine systems of federal finance as existing in other countries and the procedure which the Committee will adopt, will be a matter for their consideration on appointment. It is not unlikely that they will desire to make arrangements for special assistance whether by way of the appointment of assessors or by some other means for considering the particular conditions of the several provinces.

PROVINCIAL LOANS.

In addition to the enquiry into taxation the more important matters discussed at the conference of finance members of provinces were the question of improving the arrangements for provincial borrowing and establishing a provincial loans fund, the adoption of general principles in regard to excise so as to avoid conflicts of provincial interests, the method of determining the provincial governments' share in revenue from unified stamps and assignments which will be made to provincial governments in respect of recent increases in stamp duty. The decisions of the conference which were unanimous will require and have been referred to for confirmation by the respective Governments.

Replying to Mr. Goswami, Sir Malcolm Hailey said arrests under Regulation III of 1818 took place before the papers were submitted to the two judges but after the fullest scrutiny by the Local Government and the Government of India.

THE NOBEL PRIZE.

Sir Malcolm Hailey replying to Mr. Shanmukham Chetty's question regarding award of the Nobel Peace Prize said a copy of the resolution carried in the Council of State was cabled to the Secretary of State with a request that if there was no objection the resolution might be conveyed to the Norwegian authorities through the British Legation. There has been no further correspondence.

Mr. Jinnah thereupon asked the object of such a communication.

Sir Malcolm Hailey said the rules provided that among the names that were considered for award of the Nobel Prize they should be backed by the Legislature of the country to which a claimant belonged.

Mr. Harchandra Vishindas asked whether the Legislative Assembly would be more appropriate as a legislature or the Council of State.

The Home Member said, that was matter of opinion. (Laughter).

Mr. Rangachariar asked whether the Norwegian Parliament accepted the recommendation of the Legislatures which did not possess full responsibility. (Laughter).

The President remarked that the Home Member could not say what view the Norwegian Parliament took on the matter. (Renewed laughter).

Mr. Devakanarshad Sinha asked whether the Norwegian Committee had recommended Mr. Gandhi's name.

The Home Member said he was not aware of it.

DHARWAR AND NEXT CONGRESS

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, Feb. 18.

A representative meeting of the citizens of Dharwar District held under the auspicies of the Congress Committee yesterday evening unanimously resolved to request the Karnataka Provincial Congress Committee to grant permission for holding the next Congress in Dharwar. A special committee of leading gentlemen was appointed to cooperate with the District Congress Committee in making the proposal. Prominent non-Brahmin leaders have promised hearty support and thorough co-operation. Those leaders who were unable to attend the meeting sent letters approving the idea and promising every assistance and support. A finance committee of responsible leaders was appointed to collect Rs. 15,000 before 10th March to start work immediately. The whole district is full of enthusiasm regarding the holding of the next Congress here.

NATIONALIST PARTY MEETS AGAIN.

CONSTITUTION FORMED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 16.

The Nationalist Party again met this afternoon and finally adopted with some modifications the rules framed by the provisional committee. The object and policy of the Party in the Legislative Assembly is to take steps to have the Government of India Act revised with a view to establish full Responsible Government in India. For this purpose the Party will carry in the Assembly a resolution already moved by Pandit Motilal Nehru as an amendment to Mr. Rangachariar's proposition, and in furtherance thereof adopt a policy of obstruction by refusing supplies provided the Party decide, by a majority of three-fourths at a meeting specially to be convened for the purpose, that Government response to their demand is not satisfactory. The Party will consist of the founders, that is, those who have already signed the pledge of obstruction (they now number 75), and such other Indian elected members as accept the policy and programme of the Party. The executive committee will consist of eleven members elected every year. Of these eleven two will be ex-officio whips and two others will be secretary and treasurer respectively.

The executive for this year has been elected as follows:—Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mr. Vithalbhai Patel, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar (Secretary), Mr. Mahomed Shaffi, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Mr. M. Ramchandra Rao, and Mr. Maung To Kyi, and Mr. Goswami who is one of the whips. The name of the other whip is not yet decided. There will also be an emergency committee of three members to decide urgent questions requiring immediate decision on those subjects which relate specifically to the obstruction policy of the Party. As a whole every member shall vote in accordance with the decision to be arrived at by a majority of three-fourths at a meeting specially convened for the purpose. On questions which will be made party questions every member shall ordinarily vote in accordance with the decision of the Party as arrived at by a similar three-fourths majority and on these which are not made party questions the members will be guided by the instructions of the executive committee or of the emergency committee. The quorum for the meetings of the executive committee will be 5 and for party meetings 25. From these rules it will be clear that the Party has not chosen anyone as its leader.

SOUTH INDIAN LABOUR.

MADRAS PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 16.

The Madras Povincial Labour Conference was held this afternoon at Edwards Park, Madras, under the presidency of Dr. P. Varadarajulu Naidu.

Dr. Naidu in the course of presidential address expressed joy at the release of Mahatma Gandhi and referred to Lenin's death as a great loss for the labour cause. He congratulated the British Labour Party on their accession to power without firing a shot or spoiling one drop of blood. He deplored the present condition of Labour in India and entered a strong plea for its organisation. He appealed to the capitalists to lend a helping hand to the labour movement in India and thereby save India from the disastrous consequences of a conflict between Labour and Capital as is occurring in western countries.

Referring to the failure of labour movement in Southern India he said that one of the chief causes was fickleness on their part. In moments of enthusiasm, labour was carried away by the whims of the moment and chose as leaders people who were not steady in their leadership. He said, "You had in the past not deliberately but accidentaly sought for leadersip people who have used you as stepping stones for the glory of their own movement." The result of this was want of a steady, sustained policy of determined advancement. He said, "that after all, the best leadership in a movement like yours is your own people leading you."

BURMESE INDUSTRIES.

COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER GOVERMENT ASSISTANCE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Feb. 16.

In accordance with a resolution unanimously carried at the meeting of the Burma Legislative Council on December 3rd the Government of Burma has decided to appoint a committee to consider how far the recommendations of the Indian Industrial Commission for the grant of the financial assistance by Government to industries should be adopted in Burma and the measures which will be necessary for the purpose. The committee will be presided over by the Development Commissioner and will consist of the representatives of the Burmese and Chinese Chambers of Commerce, two nominated official members of the Burma Legislative Council and a representative of the Finance Department.

NEW JUDGE OF MADRAS HIGH COURT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 16.

The Associated Press of India understands on reliable authority that Mr. C. Madhavan Nair has been appointed Judge of the Madras High Court. Mr. Madhavan Nair is a Barrister-at-Law and nephew and son-in-law of Sir C. Sankaran Nair. He succeeded the Hon. C. P. Ramswami Iyer as Advocate-General to the Government of Madras last year on the latter's appointment to the Madras Executive Council.

AJMERE PROVINCIAL KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

MAULANA MAHOMED ALI'S IMPRESSIVE ADDRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AJMERE, Feb. 16.

Maulanas Shaukat Ali and Mahomed Ali with party reached Ajmer punctually on Sunday from Bombay. The proceedings of the Provincial Khilafat Conference commenced at 9 a.m. on the 11th instant with recitations from the Holy Qoran by Maulana Syed Nisar Ahmed of Cawnpore. Hafiz Abdul Ghaffar, President of the Reception Committee, then read out his address surveying the local situation and expressing gratitude to the President-elect, delegates and guests for kindly coming over to Ajmer to attend the Conference.

Maulana Mahomed Ali then rose amidst deafening shouts of "Allah-o-Akbar" to deliver his address. He spoke for about two hours and a half on diverse topics frequently quoting verses from the Holy Qoran and the Traditions to support his arguments. It may be properly said of the Maulana that he tempers wit with morality and enlivens morality with wit. It is characteristically the outstanding feature of the Maulana's speeches as it is the peculiar trait of his discourses, both being at once lively crisp, weighty and to the point. It is impossible properly to comment on his address. Suffice it to say that people of wide experience were heard to say that the address was one the like of which they had never heard before. The audience listened to him in a mood of enraptured ecstacy and eclat and dispersed with a lovely recollection of the Maulana's personality, magnificence of the address and the presence in him of the ingredients of an ideal leader of the nation. The Maulana one by one took up and discussed thread-bare the problems relating to the Khilafat organization, Hindu-Muslim unity, Pan-Islamism and lots of other burning topics of the day.

The second sitting of the Conference commenced 2 p.m. and lasted till 8 p.m. with intervals for *asr* and *maghrib* prayers. Maulanas Shaukat Ali Abdul Majid Mahomed Fakhir, Syed Nisarahmed, Abdul Aleem Siddiqi, Abdul Haleem, Naibnazim Jamiat-n-lema Sheikh, Shaukat Ali and several others made speeches on the resolutions regarding the removal of non-Muslim control from the Jazirat-ul-Arab, reorganization of Khilafat Committees, use of khaddar and illegitimate action of local officials in opening fire on the *dargah* of the Khwaja Sahib, violating the sanctity of the holy shrine and wounding the religious susceptibilities of the Muslims; also containing expressions of sorrow and indignation and determination of continuing strongest protestations until an unqualified apology for the sacrilegious act is offered.

The Ali Brothers and Mr. Janmohamed of Peshawar left for Delhi the same night.

NIZAM'S CLAIM OVER BERAR

BERARIES SUPPORT

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AKOLA, Feb. 18.

A mass meeting of about 2,000 citizens of Akola was held yesterday in the cotton market yard under the presidentship of Mr. M. Rahman, Pleader, when the following resolution was passed unanimously.

"Having considered the detailed and argumentative letter of H. E. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad sent to H. E. the Viceroy and published recently we the Hindus and Muslims of Akola assembled in this meeting do hereby resolve that the province of Berar should be restored to its former owner and fervently hope that H. E. the Viceroy will be pleased to do his utmost in recommending to His Majesty for the restoration of the same. We express our heart-felt thanks to H. E. H. the Nizam for giving assurance of full responsible Government and complete provincial autonomy to the people of Berar which has been their goal. It is further resolved that the president of this meeting be authorized to forward copies of the above resolution to H. E. the Viceroy, H. E. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad, H. E. the Governor, Central Provinces and the Press.

KARNATAK'S CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HUBLI, Feb. 15.

The Council of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee met yesterday under the presidentship of Sjt. Gangadharrao Deshpande. Messrs. Srinivasrao Kowjalgi Kembhavi, Dambal, Potdar, Dr. Hardikar and others were present.

The Council resolved to carry out the following items during current year:—enrolling one lakh of Congress members; collection of fifty thousand rupees for the Tilak Swarajya Fund, besides funds for the Reception Committee of the ensuing Congress; production and sale of four lakhs worth Khaddar; and intense propaganda regarding intercommunal unity and removal of untouchability. Mr. Dambal, Secretary of the Provincial Committee resigns his Secretaryship to work on the All-India Khaddar department in Karnatak.

In the evening the Dharwar Congress and Khilafat Committees presented addresses to Sjt. Gangadharrao Deshpande and Srinivasa Rao Kowjalgi as that was the letter's first visit to Dharwar after his release. In reply Sjt. Gangadharrao said he would allow Dharwar to hold the ensuing Congress if communal unity were being solidified thereby. Sjt. Kowjalgi called upon the non-Brahmin leaders to come forward and make the national cause their own. After Khadi hawking in the town to-day morning the leaders left Dharwar.

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

FULL LIST OF MEMBERS.

The following is the full list of the members of the new Bombay Legislative Council:—

Mr. Abdul Latif Haji Hajrat Khan, (Muhammadan Urban, Poona and Sholapur Cities); Mr. N. A. Abdulpurkar (Non-Muhammadan Urban, Sholapur City); Mr. J. Addyman, (European, Bombay City); Mr. D. B Adwani, (Non-Muhammadan Urban, Karachi City); Moulvie R Ahmad, (Muhammadan, Central Division); Mr. S. N. Angadi, (Non-Muhammadan Rural, Belgaum District.); Khan Bahadur Ismail Saheb Madarsaheb, Bedrekar (Muhammadan Rural, Southern Division); Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar M.A., LL.B. (Non-Muhammadan Urban, Poona City); Mr. J M. W. M. Bhurgri, (Muhammadan Rural, Thar and Parker District); Khan Bahadur S N K G. M. Khan, Bhutto, O.B.E., (Muhammadan Rural, Larkana District); Mr. S. K. Bole, (Nominated); Mr. A. G Bullocke, (Commerce and Industry, Bombay Trades Association); Mr. J. P. Bunter, B.A., LL.B., (Nominated); Mr. G E Chatfield, C.I.E. ICS., (Nominated); Mr. L S Chaudhari, B.A., LL.B., (Non-Muhammadan Rural, East Khandesh District); Mr. F. Clayton, (Commerce and Industry, Karachi Chamber of Commerce); Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper, (Non-Muhammadan Rural, Satara District); Mr. V A. Dabholkar, O.B.E., (Nominated); Dr. K E. Dadachanji, (Non-Muhammadan Urban, Bombay City, South), Mr. B. K. Dalvi, (Non-Muhammadan Rural, Belgaum District); Mr A M. Dehlavi, (Muhammadan Rural, Northern Division); Mr. S S Dev, B.A., LL.B. (Non-Muhammadan Rural, West Khandesh District); Rao Saheb Dabubhai Purshottamdas Desai, B.A. (Non-Muhammadan Rural, Kaira District); Mr. M. K. Dixit, (Non-Muhammadan Rural, Surat District); Dr. Cosmos, Fernandes, M.D., (Nominated); Mr. K S. Framji, (Nominated); Mr. V. A. Grantham, (Commerce and Industry, Bombay Chamber of Commerce); Mr. N. R. Gunjal, (Non-Muhammadan Rural, Poona District); Haji Abdullah Haroon, (Muhammadan Urban, Karachi City); Haji Khamiso Gul Mahome (Muhammadan Rural, Karachi District); Mr. R. T. Harrison, (Nominated); Mr. G. W., Hatch, I.C.S., (Nominated); Sir Lawloss Hepper, Kt., R.E., (Nominated), Khan Bahadur Shaikh Ghulam Hussein Hidayatallah, (Muhammadan Rural, Hyderabad District); Mr. W. F. Hudson, C.I.E., I.C.S., (Nominated); Mr. H. M. Rahimtulla, (Muhammadan Urban, Bombay City); Mr B. V. Jadhav, LL.B., (Non-Muhammadan Rural, Satara District); Khan Saheb H. Serai Imambaksh Ghulam Rasul Jatoi, (Muhammadan Rural, Nawabshah District); Khan Saheb Karimbaksh Ali Mardan Khan Jatoi, (Muhammadan Rural, Larkana District); Mr. M R Jayakar, M.A., LL.B. Bar-at-Law, (Bombay University); Mr. V N Jog, B.A., LL.B, (Non-Muhammadan Rural, Dharwar District); Mr P. G. Joshi, (Non-Muhammadan Rural, Dharwar District); Mr. G. M Kalbhor, (Non-Muhammadan Rural, Poona District); Mr. S. T. Kambli, LL.B. (Non-Muhammadan Rural, Dharwar District); Mr. J. B Kanga, LL.B, (Nominated); Mr. M. D Karki, (Non-Muhammadan Rural, Kanara District); E. K. H Kazi, (Muhammadan Rural, Central Division); Mr G J. Kokani, (Muhammadan Rural, Central Division); Mr. V R Kothari, (Non-Muhammadan Rural, Sholapur District); Mr. H F. M K Laghari, son of Khan Bahadur Khir Bhaksh Khan, (Muhammadan Rural, Karachi District); Mr. J. A. Lalji, (Muhammadan Urban, Bombay City); Mr. Lalji Naranji, (Commerce and Industry, Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau); Mr. M. A. S. M. Khunro, (Muhammadan Rural, Larkana District); Khan Saheb A. M. Mansuri, (Muhammadan Urban, Ahmedabad and Surat Cities); Mr. G. K. Mavlankar, (Non-Muhammadan Urban, Ahmedabad City); Mr. J K Mehta, M.A., (Non-Muhammadan Urban, Bombay City, (North); Dr. M. M. Mehta, L. M. and S. (Non-Muhammadan Urban, Surat City); Mr. A. Montgomerie, C.I.E., I.C.S., (Nominated); Mr. L J Mountford, C.B.E., I.C.S., (Nominated); Sardar G. N. Mujumdar, (Land-holders, Deccan Sardars and Inamdars); Mr. W. S. Mukadam, (Non-Muhammadan Rural, Panch Mahals District); J P. Mukhi, (Non-Muhammadan Rural, Eastern Sind); Mr. S. J. Murphy, I.C.S., (Nominated); Mr.B . R. Nanal, B.A., LL.B. (Non-Muhammadan Rural, Ratnagiri District) Mr H. H. Narielwalla, (Non-Muhammadan Rural, Broach District); Mr. K. F. Nariman, B.A., LL.B., (Non-Muhammadan Urban, Bombay City, South); Mr. N E. Navale, LL.B., (Non-Muhammadan Rural, Ahmednagar District); Mr. R. S. Nekaljay, (Nominated); Sir Frank Nelson, Kt. (Commerce and Industry, Bombay, Chamber of Commerce); Mr. Nur Mahomed walad Mahomud Sijawal, B.A., LL.B. (Muhammadan, Rural. Hyderabad District) Mr. A. C. Owen, (European, Presidency); Mr. B. G. Pahalajani, B.A., B.Sc. (Non-Muhammadan Rural, Western Sind); Mr. A. E. Patel (Muhammadan Rural, Northern Division) Mr. D. N Patel, (Non-Muhammadan Rural, Kaira District); Mr. G.I., Patel, B.A., (Commerce and Industry, Ahmedabad Mill-owners' Association); Khan Bahadur J. M. Khan walad Khan Bahadur Shah P. Khan, Pathan (Muhammandan Rural, Sukkur District); Mr. Abdulkadar alias F. I. K. han, Pathan, (Muhammandan Rural, Southern Division); Mr. D. R. Patil, (Non-Muhammadan Rural, East Khandesh District); Pir Rasulbaksh Shah walad Pir M. S. had (Muhammadan Rural, Sukkur District); Mr. C.B. Pooley, (Nominated); Mr. M.B. Powar, (Non-Muhammadan Rural, Kolaba District); Mr. G.B., Pradhan B.A., LL.B., (Non-Muhammadan Rural, Thana and Bombay Suburban Districts); Mr. R.G., Pradhan B.A. LL.B., (Non-Muhammadan Rural, Nasik District); Mr. F. G., Pratt, I.C.S. (Nominated); Mr. H.D. Saheba, (Non-Muhammadan Rural, Ahmedabad District); Mr. C.M. Saptarishi, M.A., LL.B., (Non-Muhammadan Rural, Ahmednagar District); Mr. S.A. Sardesai, (Non-Muhammadan Rural, Ahmednagar District); Mr. G. N. Shah M.S. had Syed, (Muhammadan Rural, Thar and Parkar District); Mr. Ramilshah Kahol M. Shah Syed, Muhammadan Rural Jagirdars and Zamindars, Sind); S.S.S.H.S., (Muhammadan Rural, Southern Division); Mr. S. J. Z. Unjarrao (Non-Muhammadan Rural, Thana and Bombay Suburban Districts); Mr. R D. Shinde, B.A., LL.B. Non-Muhammadan Rural, Nasik District); Mr. H. B. Shivdasani, M.A. (Non-Muhammadan Rural, Surat District); Mr. R.G. Soman, (Non-Muhammadan Rural), Satara District); Mr. A. N. Surve, B.A., LL.B., Advocate (Non-Muhammadan Urban, Bombay City, North); Mr. V.A. Surve, (Non-Muhammadan Rural, Ratnagiri District); Mr. J.C. Swamiurayan, (Non-Muhammadan Rural, Ahmedabad District); Mr. P. Thakersay (Non-Muhammadan Urban, Bombay City North); Sardar N.I. Thakor of Amod,, (Muhammadan Rural, Northern Division); Sr. B. aPas D.R. Thakor of Kerwada, (Gujarat Sardars and Inamdars); Mr. G.A. Thomas, I.C.S., (Nominated); Dr. M.B. Velkar, L. M. and S., (Non-Muhammadan Urban, Bombay City, South; Mr. C. N. Wadia, C.I.E., (Bombay Mill-owners' Association); Mr G. Wiles, I.C.S. (Nominated); Mr. E.E. Woods, and J.A. Kay, (Nominated).

THE LATE MR. MANSUKHLAL MEHTA.

A MEMORIAL FUND SUGGESTED.

Mr. Manilal Kothari has sent the following wire from Bina, (G. I. P. Ry), to the General Secretary, Kathiawar Political Conference, Rajkot:—

"Just learnt the heart- rending news of the sad and premature death of beloved Mansukhbhai. Cruel death deprives the States of a foremost and far-sighted leader. Please convey my sincere condolence to Mrs. Mansukhlal and family. I suggest a Mansukhlal Memorial Fund. Please call a meeting of the executive committee during the last week."

FAITH IN NATIONAL EDUCATION

ANTI-AKALI PROPAGANDA EXPOSED

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, Feb. 17.

Sardar Mangal Singh has issued a statement contradicting the statements attributed to him by Mr. Ramlal whose letter recently appeared in some Anglo-Indian journals. Far from having declared the Akalis' object to be the foundation of a Sikh Raj, he says he repudiated such allegations in that very speech. He quotes his scriptures to the effect that only the uninstructed and fools desire to rule over others. Sikhism he says suffered most under Sikh Raj and the present awakening is the revival of the true spirit of Sikhism which is democratic. Raj of any one community in India over others, he declares, would be a national calamity which the Sikhs will not tolerate. The Sikhs desire a Raj of all people by all people living in India Mr. Ramlal's letter is a part of anti-Akali propaganda to alienate the sympathies of other communities from the Akalis in their struggle.

LALA LAJPATRAI ON NATIONAL EDUCATION.

Lala Lajpatrai in a signed article in his Urdu organ "Bande Mataram" declares his firm faith in the boycott of Government educational institutions and the constructive national educational programme. He praises the successful work of the Gujarat Vidyapith and regrets in the Punjab the work has not been successful. On the evidence of failure of Government institutions he sees in the fact of the majority of graduates joining the Law Colleges, lawyers particularly juniors being in his opinion even more helpless than Government servants. He is ashamed to think of the flattery and cowardice which many lawyers display. It is impossible to hope for the well being of a nation whose best brains are on such condition. That some people in the Punjab are happy over the failure of the boycott of schools and colleges which is a matter of shame for the educated Indians. A living nation cannot allow its young men to feed upon foreign literature and civilisation and pride in the success of a nature which means more slavery for India. Lalaji declares most emphatically that his head and heart both support this boycott. He regrets that even the Hindu Sanghatan is not being based on Hindu religion and civilisation, but on Government posts and political rights which are flung at us like crumbs from tables of our foreign rulers. He believes that in spite of the failures, if we persist, we will at least indirectly benefit by compelling the established institutions to make improvements on right lines. Sacrifice of patriotic young men are necessary for raising the nation. In spite of all the difficulties it is essential for each province to maintain some national schools and a College. Lala Lajpatrai intends giving practical effect to his idea.

ACHARYA RAY VISITS RELIEF CENTRES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ATRAI, Feb. 18.

Acharya Ray accompanied by Dr. Indra Narayan Sen Gupta and Mr. Satish Chandra Das Gupta have been visiting various relief centres for the last three days. Owing to a virulent outbreak of malaria there has been a set back in the production of charka yarn. It is hoped as the malaria season is coming to an end increased output may be expected. Distress is very keen at Talora, Champapur and other localities in Bogra and a few new centres have been opened at Durgapur and Abadpukur where the people are showing great interest in this novel method of earning. As khadi with the stamp of the Bengal Relief Committee is getting very popular vigorous efforts have been made to increase its production. Kapas has been stocked at Atrai sufficient for the year's consumption and to meet the demands of the like institutions of other parts of Bengal. The average daily attendance of the outdoor patients at the base hospital of Atrai is 35.

HARMFUL DRUGS.

CONFERENCE TO DEAL WITH LIMITATION

LEAFIELD, Feb. 17.

A Committee of experts representing Great Britain, France and Holland and probably the United States is to meet at Geneva on March 5th to draw up a programme of an International Conference which in November next will deal with the limitation of harmful drugs to the world's scientific and medical requirements.

The Official American Delegation which has already taken part in the work of the League's Opium Advisory Committee was also of opinion that the drug traffic could only be controlled at the source and in consequence experts will have to prepare a programme dealing not only with the manufacture of morphine, cocaine, heroin and their salts, but also with the growth of opium, poppy and coca leaf.

Sir John Jordan of the British Home Office will represent the League of Opium Commission at the meeting of experts in March.—(B. O. W.).

RECONSTRUCTION OF HUNGARY.

HOPE OF AGREEMENT BY REPARATION COMMISSION.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 17.

After negotiations which during the last three weeks have several times threatened to end in another inter-national impasse there is prospect within the next few days of a complete and satisfactory agreement in the Reparation Commission in regard to Hungary.

The Paris correspondent of the "Observer" adds "Unless an unexpected hitch occurs the Reparation Commission is likely formally to give its consent upon which the League of Nations' plan for the reconstruction of Hungary depends. The settlement of this difficult question is not merely important to Hungary, but also marks a distinct and significant improvement in the Anglo-French relations."—(B. O. W.).

POLISH FINANCIAL PROBLEM.

BRITISH ADVISER'S REPORT

LEAFIELD, Feb. 17.

Mr. Hilton Young, formerly Financial Secretary to the Treasury has just returned to London after completing his work as an unofficial Finance Adviser to the Polish Government which he undertook on the invitation of that Government in October last. Before leaving Warsaw he presented a detailed report on the result of his inquiries. This report covers a wide area and makes many practical recommendations. It leaves an impression that a good beginning has now been made with the reform, but points out that the first step is not the whole journey. The technical measures now adopted are prudent, but further and drastic economies, increase of taxation and reform of the revenue administration are needed before there can be confidence that the defects will not continue or recur. Mr. Young deals with all these in details.

Commenting on the report "The Times" says "Since the reform that is now being undertaken is partly due to work of the British Adviser it is certain that Britain will follow the further efforts of the Polish Government with utmost sympathy."

The "Observer" says "Mr. Hilton Young has shown that no financials problem, even that of Poland is insoluble if tackled in the right way. In cases of this kind confidence is hal fthe battle. British financial methods and principles inspire confidence."—(B. O. W.).

TURKISH FOREIGN POLICY.

ARMY COMMANDERS' MEETING

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Constantinople.—The principal Turkish Army Commanders attended a meeting in Smyrna yesterday at which it is stated the whole trend of the Turkish domestic and foreign policy was discussed. General Ismet Pasha spoke for an hour explaining the foreign situation. The proceedings were confidential.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIA AND DAVI'S CUP

LONDON, Feb. 17.

Sydney.—It is reported that the selectors have recommended Patterson, O'Hara Wood, Schlesinger and Kalms to represent Australia for the Davis Cup.—Reuter.

CHILDREN IN THE FAR EAST

are especially subject to worms, some of the indications of which are irregular appetite, bad breath, grinding of the teeth in sleep, pain and swelling of the abdomen, irritation in the nose. Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, given for a few days destroy worms, and a marked improvement in appetite and general health speedily follows.

As an example of their efficacy in cases of this nature the evidence of Mrs. E. Morrison, Didsbury, North West Canada, is illuminating. She writes:—"I can strongly recommend Baby's Own Tablets to mothers whose children are troubled with worms. I have never used a better medicine for this trouble I have also found the Tablets good at teething time."

Babies and young children need special medicine of their own something prompt yet mild in action, and which can be given without the slightest fear or hesitation. Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, exactly answer this description and are just the right remedy for infantile indigestion, colic, constipation, vomiting, simple fever, diarrhœa, teething troubles, croup and colds. Obtainable from chemists everywhere, at ans. 14 the vial Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

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Tonneau shaped Wrist watch Nickel Rs. 8, Gold gilt Rs. 16, round shaped fancy nickel wrist watch with second Rs. 5, Radium dial wrist Rs. 6-8. Silver wrist Rs. 7-8, Bengal Hunting watch with second Rs. 8-8, Amir Hunting Rs. 9. Sec Timepiece 3-12, Alarming time piece Rs. 4-12, Best Lever Rs. 4, Railway Regulator Rs. 4-8.

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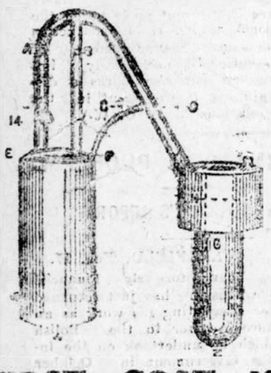

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BANK OF INDIA.

MR. SHAMDASANI'S SUGGESTIONS.

The following is a copy of the letter which Mr. P. D. Shamdasani has addressed to the Directors of the Bank of India, for discussion at the annual meeting of the shareholders of the said Bank which will be held on Wednesday, the 20th instant:—

The Directors,
The Bank of India, Ltd.,
Bombay.

Dear Sirs,

Re: Re-organisation of the Bank's Capital.

I have been a shareholder in this Bank ever since it was started on 7th September, 1906, and have been watching its working with keen interest and as is natural with the shareholders I have often thought whether it would not be possible to develop a scheme as a result of which the shareholders may derive greater benefit than is done hitherto. And as the shareholders look to their benefit from the standpoint of what dividend they get, I beg to lay before you a scheme which will enable them to participate in large dividends and realize better values for their shares than they have been at present accustomed to.

THE SCHEME.

The Scheme may be summed up as under:—

1. "The Capital of the Bank be two crores of rupees divided into 1,00,000 7 per cent. (Income Tax free) Cumulative Preference Shares of Rs. 50 each and 2,00,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 75 each."

2. "The Preference Shares shall confer on the holders the right out of the profits of the Bank which it shall be determined to distribute in dividends, to a fixed cumulative preferential dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on the capital for the time being paid thereon to be calculated from the 1st day of January, 1924; and the right in a winding up to payment of capital and arrears of dividends, whether declared or undeclared up to the commencement of the winding up, in priority to the Ordinary Shares, but shall not confer any further right to participate in profits or assets."

3. "Holders of every two shares of Rs. 100 each with Rs. 50 paid up thereon be allotted one 7 per cent. (Income Tax free) Cumulative Preference Share of Rs. 50 with Rs. 50 credited as paid up thereon and two Ordinary Shares of Rs. 75 each with Rs. 25 credited as paid up thereon."

4. "The Called Up and Paid Up Capital as also the Uncalled and Unpaid Capital of the Bank be one crore of rupees, respectively as at present."

ADVANTAGES.

The advantages accruing from the adoption of the above scheme for the re-organisation of the Bank's Capital may be summed up as under:—

1. The Bank of India's shares will like the shares of the Imperial Bank of India be of two classes—one fully paid up of Rs. 50 each and the other Contributory Shares of Rs. 75 each with Rs. 25, i.e., 33 1/3 per cent. paid up thereon as against 25 per cent. paid up in respect of the Contributory Shares of the Imperial Bank of India.

2. The Bank of India's Preference Shares with the rights aforesaid attached thereto will ensure their holders the following further advantages:—

(a) The same being fully paid up will be easily saleable on the Stock Exchange at a good premium like the 7 per cent. Preference Shares of Rs. 50 each of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Ltd., which are in demand at a premium of at least Rs. 10 per share.

(b) The same being fully paid up, accommodation thereon can, in case of need, be easily obtainable on most favourable terms.

3. With the annual fixed charge of only Rs. 3,50,000 in respect of 1,00,000 7 per cent. (Income Tax free) Cumulative Preference Shares of Rs. 50 each on the Net Profits of say Rs. 20 lakhs which the Bank is able to clear year in and year out on its Paid Up Capital and Reserve Fund of say rupees one crore and seventy-five lakhs, the Bank after appropriating a sum of Rs. 6¼ lakhs towards Income Tax and Super Tax and General and Special Reserve Funds, will be in a position to declare yearly Dividends to the tune of at least 20 per cent. (a rate which will compare favourably to that (16 per cent) of the Imperial Bank of India and which will by no means be smaller than that (20 per cent.) of the National Bank of India Ltd. and the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China two premier Exchange Banks equal to Rs. 5 per share in respect of 2,00,000 ordinary shares of Rs. 75 each with Rs. 25 paid up thereon which will absorb only Rs. 10 lakhs.

4. The Ordinary Shares of the Bank of Rs. 75 each with Rs. 25 paid up thereon carrying a dividend of 20 per cent per annum with prospects of the book value of Rs. 62½ per share made up of Rs. 25 paid up per share and Rs. 37½ being the proportionate share of 2,00,000 Ordinary Shares in the Bank's Reserve Fund of say Rs. 75 lakhs, are bound to be quoted on the Stock Exchange at a premium of at least Rs. 50 per share i.e., treble its paid value of Rs. 25 or equal to its face value of Rs. 75.

5. The market value of one Preference Share of Rs. 50 and two Ordinary Shares of Rs. 75 each of the Bank would come to say Rs. 200, Rs. 60 for the former and Rs 150 for the latter as determined above which would compare favourably to the market value of say Rs. 150 realizable at present in respect of two shares of Rs. 100 each with Rs. 50 paid up thereon of the book value of Rs. 175 at Rs. 87½ per share made up of Rs. 50 paid up per share and Rs. 37½ being the proportionate share of 2,00,000 existing shares in the Bank's Reserve Fund of say Rs. 75 lakhs.

6. The Shareholders stand to gain immediately on the adoption of the above scheme no less than Rs. 60 lakhs on their present holdings at Rs. 30 per share.

I am strongly of opinion that our Bank should have a paid up capital in respect of its Ordinary Shares small in comparison to its capital unpaid and liable to be called up thereon and it would on that account recommend itself to the public as substantial and secure and to Shareholders as entitling them to larger returns than they would otherwise receive.

May I therefore hope that you will be pleased to consider the above scheme at your Board Meeting fixed for to-morrow?

I need hardly assure you that I would not have ventured to trouble you with this letter if I were not firmly convinced that you are always prepared to give a sympathetic consideration to any proposal that would tend to benefit the Shareholders. It is with no desire to embarass the Directors that I have drawn up the above proposal but it is only with the conviction that my proposal if carried out would prove most beneficial to the Shareholders without proving detrimental in the least to the interests of the Bank. In the event of my opinion finding confirmation with theirs, the Directors will, I hope, be pleased to consider the necessity and urgency of convening at an early date necessary Extra-ordinary General Meetings of the Shareholders of the Bank to pass the necessary Resolutions for the adoption of the above scheme.

Should the Directors after a careful and mature consideration come to the conclusion that my scheme for the re-organisation of the Bank's Capital in the aforesaid manner be not entertained, I shall be glad to know the grounds on which they base their conclusions.

Trusting to be favoured with your decision by an early date.

I am,
Yours faithfully,
P. D. SHAMDASANI,
A Shareholder.

Bombay,
Feb. 16, 1924.

UNIVERSITY REFORM IN BOMBAY.

(Continued from page 6.)

into a position when the right of choice hardly rests with them, since a pistol could be levelled at their head any moment the party concerned should choose to do so. If they would even now avoid this sad predicament, the suggestion of diverting the funds to, say, a Chair of Indian History may even now be accepted. This would be a natural and congenital counterpart of the existing Chair of Economics, which the Sociology Chair could not become, and would incidentally help to save our innocent boys and girls from being saturated with the romantic lies that are now placed before them in the form of the Authorised Version of Indian History.

Post-Graduate Work

But the problem of University Reform is not settled by the institution of a Chair or the appointment of its occupant. Great are the abuses of patronage, but perhaps nowhere so great as in the case of the University. I would not be a cynic and declare that the Bombay University is steeped into patronage, but my researches leave me with a doubt as to whether the real interest of many a syndic extends to any other University question beyond securing by his presence an examinership here and there for one or the other of the ubiquitous tribe of hangers-on. I take the ideal of a University to be an institution which conserves and preserves the ancient culture of a people,—and we in India have an immense culture of our own; to promote modern research in the highest branches of learning, and to encourage original thought in the realms of facts as well as fancies. For such an ideal a University of the Rip Van Winkle type, which rouses itself to activity just once in a year for the slaughter of the innocents will not suffice. The University must take charge, directly and unhesitatingly, of teaching in every department of superior studies. If that is too bold an ideal for immediate consummation, it must centre in itself all the branches of at least post-graduate work and research training, not in one or two departments of learning, but in every branch in which it now confers higher degrees. The colleges which constitute the University of Bombay have work enough to train up their *alumni* for the graduate standard in arts or science. But the University must set a standard and give a new vision of these branches of learning. We have had enough of the legal pratitioners, and the Law School has sufficed for manufacturing pleaders. But we must look to the University to give us some jurists that may rank with Austin or the authors of the Code Napoleon. We have had enough Licentiates of Murder and Slaughter,—I mean of Medicine and Surgery; and the Grant Medical College has sufficed, in its limits, to supply us with medical practitioners. But we must look to the University to get some physicians who would heal without trading on human suffering.

Possible Developments

Besides University Chairs in all higher branches of learning, and the necessary consequent concentration of all higher studies in the University that body might also advantageously take charge of all newer faculties that loom on the horizon. It is more than a year since "The Chronicle" suggested the creation of a Nautical College out of the derelict steamer, the costly "Loyalty" of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company. But the Company had then not the imagination and the Government not the sympathy to take up the suggestion, with the result that the "Loyalty" had to be scrapped at a loss of several lakhs, and the Government has appointed a Committee to investigate means for the building up of a mercantile marine for India. I despair of the present University lot perceiving the bitter irony of this juxtaposition. Anyway, unless the Mercantile Marine Committee strangulates itself, a marine training course, with possibly a naval academy, may be presumed to be the next great additions to the work of the Bombay University, if that body could shake off the somnolent indifference that now characterises it. Music and Painting are at present boycotted by the Bombay University, though its most popular Faculty is styled the Faculty of Arts! Merely by taking charge of the institutions that now exist, the Bombay University could easily build up an *Academie of Beaux Arts*, that every third rate continental University can boast of, but which is severely excluded from the purview of the Bombay University.

CALCUTTA MARKETS.

MANCHESTER GOODS

During the period under review our market has again been very quiet, but in spite of the fact that selling is still poor, values have remained firm. The demand for Grey Dhooties shows a slight improvement, and some good lines have been under offer for April/June shipment, but up to the time of writing no transactions of any importance are reported to have taken place. The main up-country consuming areas still continue to display very little interest in fresh supplies, and we fear that until such time as they revive, no business of any dimensions is likely.

Grey Shirtings.—This section continues to be devoid of interest, with almost an entire absence of demand from up-country. No forward business is reported to have taken place and values remain unchanged.

Grey Dhooties—Have commanded by far the most attention and selling is better. The values of Mull qualities show an advance of 6 pies per pair on last week's figures.

Whites.—The demand for all classes has been much quieter during the week, but values remain unchanged. Some small purchases for early shipment have taken place.

Miscellaneous.—The improvement which we reported last week has not unfortunately been maintained, although a certain amount of selling continues. Values remain on the same basis as last week.

Yarn.—This section is still very quiet and selling is poor.

LOCAL SPUN YARN.

Despite considerable fluctuations in the raw material in America and Liverpool, and the inactivity of the Bombay Mills, our local Yarn market has remained steady. Values remain unchanged, and deliveries have shown a slight improvement.

We quote per 5 lbs., according to quality and ticket:—

Mull	10's	Rs.	4-10-6	to	4-14-6
,,	12's	,,	4-13-6	to	5-1-6
,,	14's	,,	5-0-6	to	5-4-6
,,	16's	,,	5-3-6	to	5-7-6
,,	20's	,,	5-10-6	to	5-14-6
,,	22's	,,	5-12-6	to	6-0-6

COAL.

The position of the market remains the same, with a fair enquiry for all classes of coal, but especially for first class. The wagon supply for the public has been very bad, allotments being practically confined to Loco Specials and emergency classes. Raisings are good.

The following are the current quotations:
Desherghur.—Rs. 12-8 to Rs. 13.
13, 14 and 15 seams Jherria.—Rs. 10 to Rs. 10-8.
11 and 12 Seams Jherria.—Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 9.
10 Seam Jherria.—Rs. 6 to Rs. 6-8.
Raneegunge.—Rs. 8 to 9.

J. THOMAS & CO.'S WEEKLY GUNNY MARKET REPORT.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 12.

Heavy Goods.—Throughout the interval there has been a strong demand of a general description ...and prices in consequence show material advance. Heavy C.'s and B. Twills have been the chief items of interest and a large trade has transpired for various deliveries up to the end of the year at advancing rates Cornsacks and Cuban Sugar Bags have met with a certain amount of attention from speculators for July/September.

For the U.K. and Continent.—E. Bags for early March at Rs. 40, for early April at Rs. 39; D.W. Salt Bags for March at Rs 40; D.W. Nitrate Bags for April at Rs. 33¾/4/0 to Rs 33; Twill Sugar Bags (6 by 8) 24lbs for February at Rs 54/12/0 to Rs 55/8/0, for March at Rs 54/8/0, for April/June at Rs. 52/8/0; Liverpool Twills (41 by 36hd.) for February at Rs 56 basis, for April at Rs 54/12/0; Liverpool Twills for July at Rs. 51; Cuban Sugar Bags for February at Rs 59/8/0, for July/September at Rs 57 to Rs 58.

For Egypt and the Levant.—We have nothing to report.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—B. Twills for February at Rs 48/8/0 to Rs 49/8/0 for March at Rs 48 to Rs 49/4/0, for April at Rs 47/8/0; Liverpool Twills for February at Rs 54/8/0 to Rs 55, for April/June at Rs 53/8/0 to Rs 54; Woolpacks (10lbs) for ready at Rs 2/0/6.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for February at Rs 49/8/0, for April at Rs 48, for July/September at Rs. 45, for October at Rs 45; Woolpacks for April/June at Rs 2/5/0, for May/June at Rs. 2/6/0; Woolpacks (12lbs) for March at Rs 2/7/0 basis, for July and early August at Rs. 2/6/6.

For Burmah and the Straits.—E. Bags for February at Rs 41; Light C.'s Bags for March at Rs 45/8/0 for April at Rs 45; Hy. C.'s for February at Rs 51, for March at Rs. 49, for April at Rs 47, for April/June at Rs 46 to Rs 47/8/0, for July/September at Rs 44 to Rs 45/8/0, for July/December at Rs 43-8-0 to Rs 45, for October/December at Rs 43 to Rs 44; Liverpool Twills (36 inches) for February at Rs 55 basis.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay. B.—Twills (2lbs.) for April at Rs 43; B. Twills for February at Rs 48-8-0 to Rs 49/8/0 to Rs 49/6/0, for March at Rs 48 to Rs 49-4-0, for March/June at Rs 47, for April at Rs 47-8-0, for June/July at Rs 45/8/0, for July/September at Rs 45, for October/December at Rs 43-8-0 to Rs 44; A. Twills for October/December at Rs 52.

Hessians.—We have had a strong market during the week and prices have registered a sharp advance speculators have been keen buyers, and a large trade has resulted for all positions from April to December at hardening rates. There has been more enquiry from shippers, but trade is still confined to the near at hand deliveries.

9 porters for Ready at Rs 14/3/0 to Rs 14/11/0 to Rs 14-8-0, for February at Rs 14/4/0 to Rs 14/10/0 to Rs 14-8-0, for March at Rs 14-4-0 to Rs 14/11/0 to Rs 14/9/0 for April/June at Rs 14/4/0 to Rs 14/10/0 to Rs 14-8-0, for July/September at Rs 14/4/0 to Rs 14/8/0, for October/December at Rs 13-12-0 to Rs 14/4/0 to Rs 14.

11 porters for Ready at Rs 18/12/0 to Rs 19-2-0 to Rs 19, for February at Rs 18-8-0 to Rs 19/2/0 to Rs 19, for February/March at Rs 18/10/0, for March at Rs 18-8-0 to Rs 19, for April/June at Rs 18-6-0 to Rs 18/14/0, for May/June at Rs 18/8/0 for June at Rs 18-8-0, for July/September to Rs 18-8-0 to Rs 19, for October/December at Rs 17/12/0 to Rs 18-4-0 to Rs 18.

Wheat Bags for Ready at Rs 22/4/0, for February at Rs 21-14-0 to Rs 22, for February/April at Rs 22, for March at Rs 21/12/0 to Rs 22/8/0, for March/April at Rs 21-12-0 to Rs 22, for April at Rs 21/12/0.

FANCY FAIR AND FETE

IN AID OF CATHOLIC WELFARE.

A Fancy Fair and Fete in aid of the Bombay Catholic Welfare Organisation, is to be held in the grounds of the Gloria Church, Byculla, under the distinguished patronage of Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Wilson, beginning from the 1st of March next. The Hon'ble Mr. P. R. Cadell and Mrs. Cadell have kindly consentted to open the Fair.

An energetic Committee is trying to make the Fair as attractive as possible, so as to provide the Jaded Bombay public some entertaining evenings. The Fairs, organised by the B. C. W. O. in former years, have drawn large numbers of people who, whilst enjoying themselves heartily, have had besides the satisfaction of feeling that they were contributing towards a very deserving institution. The work of the Welfare Organisation has been receiving, as it ought to, increasing recognition from the charitably-minded people of Bombay, and we are sure that Bombay will once more be true to its traditions and both subscribe liberally to the funds of the Organisation and patronise the Fair and the entertainments that are to come off at the beginning of the next month.

SIR HORMUSJI COWASJI DINSHAW HONOURED

An Aden correspondent writes that a happy function went off on 7th February last at the Merwan Baug when a cosmopolitan gathering assembled in the evening to do honour to Sir Hormusji Cowasji Dinshaw of Aden in memory of the award of the title of Knighthood by H. M. the King Emperor on his last birthday. The Baug was decorated with flags and buntings and a special European Band was present to beguile the happy hours of the evening. Among those present were the leading merchants and industrialists and important residents of the place representing different communities and interests. Among those present were Major General T. E. Scott C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., Their Highnesses the Sultans of Laij Mukila and Fadli. Mr. Husseinbhoy Mohamedbhoy Hajibhoy Lalji of Messrs. Hajibhoy Lalji & Co.

An address was presented to Sir Hormusji who in reply thanked them all for the expression of kindly thought and fellowship evinced towards him in the adress presented to him.

CIVIL COURT SANCTIONED IN BANDRA

UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION IN BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, February 14.

The recent announcement that there is to be at Bandra a Civil Court for the Bombay Suburban District has been received here with universal satisfaction. Hitherto all Civil Suits had to be filed at Thana and those seeking relief had to undergo very great inconvenience and loss. As a matter of fact in very many cases a Suitor actually abandoned his claim looking to the heavy expenditure he had to incur for the travelling expenses of himself and his witnesses on two railway lines namely the G.I.P. and the B.B. & C.I. Railways. Moreover an ordinary Suit involving only a paltry claim of Rs. 50 would necessitate even so many as a dozen trips to Thana so that the total expenditure would in many cases be double and even treble the amount of claim. Attempts were made before to induce Government to establish a Civil Court at Thana they unfortunately proved fruitless. The Bombay Suburban District has progressed considerably and the population, too, has largely increased and with the large areas now opened out for building purposes it is growing larger and larger.

In these circumstances one cannot but congratulate the Government on its foresight in deciding to have a Civil Court in Bandra. It is true that at present the Court will sit only for two days in the week, but there is every likelihood of a permanent Sub-Judge being appointed at a no distant date. The residents of the Sub-District have every reason to be grateful for being relieved from the troubles, anxieties worries and loss which they had hitherto to face in prosecuting their actions at Thana.

The eleventh anniversary of the All-India Anjuman Taraqqi Talim of Mahomedans will be held at Amritsar on 23rd and 24th February and Mr. Sheikh Mehirbakhash, a merchant of Bombay, will preside.

MALARIA

Among the diseases that commonly afflict those who reside in freely watered or swampy districts, or in regions newly opened to agriculture, none are so general as

MALARIAL
Intermittent and Remittent Fevers

induced by the miasmatic effluvia which rise from the swamps and damp soil, which poison the blood and affect the Liver and Stomach. To arrest the disease and restore the organs to regular healthy action, nothing better can be recommended than

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Purifying the Blood and Humors

It is a reliable and effective remedy for Rheumatism and is confidently prescribed with ever satisfying effect for those who suffer from a disordered condition of the blood marked by Boils, Eruptions, Ulcers or running Sores, Abscesses, Ringworm, Herpes and similar manifestations.

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I have certainly been astonished o activity of those specifics, sent by ... Rs and J.P. Ray Bros., Benares City.

Yours faithfully,

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Medical Officer, Pungs (Rangpur).

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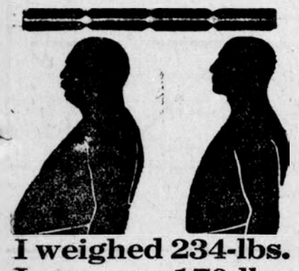

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LIVE AGENTS WANTED.

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ANDHERI SADHAKASHRAM.

3RD ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.

KAKA KALELKAR'S ADDRESS.

The celebrations in connection with the third anniversary of the "Sadhakashrama" at Andheri commenced on Saturday afternoon, as also a meeting of the old and new Sadhaks, with a view to settle the future programme and to determine the line of work of each individual according to his ideal and his fitness to carry it out. The Acharya opened the proceedings with a short summary of what has been done. He particularly emphasised the necessity of taking up the work of village organization in right earnest, and invited all Sadhaks, new and old, to work towards the realisation of this ideal.

Sjt. Kaka Kalelkar graphically described the contrast between the old days when people talked of patriotism and delivered emotional lectures about serving the country and the present when a mere talker is ignored and respect is paid in measure of the work actually done. He compared the annual celebrations and the daily work of a Sadhak to the marriage ceremonial and subsequent humdrum routine of a family life, insisting at the same time that the humdrum life is of infinitely more consequence than the occasional pompous celebrations.

Sjt. Shankerrao Gavankar, the energetic Secretary of the Bassein Taluka Congress Committee alluded to the old ancient system of education as carried on in Gurukuls and contrasted it with the present inanimate system, which he compared to a factory producing clerks. He hoped that the Ashram Sadhaks would help the Bassein people to carry on a system of national education in that tract.

SUNDAY'S PROGRAMME.

On Sunday morning the guests began to arrive and there was a social gathering interspersed with music and friendly discussions among the old and the present Sadhaks and friends and sympathisers.

A dinner party was held at noon.

At 5 p.m. a fairly attended meeting was held including a large number of ladies from Andheri and Bombay. Among those present were, besides the President Sjt. Kaka Kalelkar, and Acharya Deshpande, Acharya S. V. Puntambekar, Acharya R. S. Padhidri, Acharya Dave of the Gurukul, Pandit Shri Krishna Shastri of the Bharadwaj Ashram, Sjt. Mama Phadke, Ramdasai Vinayakboa, Sjt. R. K. Prabhu, Mr. Chakradeo, Hari Shankar Vidyarthi and a large number of old Sadhaks and the senior inmates of the Gurukul. Letters expressing regret for inability to attend were received from, among others, Principal Vijapurkar, Acharyas Pranya Pathshala, Messrs. Marmaduke Pickthall and S. A. Brelvi, K. Natarajan and from many old Sadhaks.

After the usual prayer, the guests were welcomed by Acharya Deshpande, in a short speech in which stress was laid on the facts which necessited the starting of Ashrams for the training of workers in villages.

After the election of the Chairman the following report was read in the course of which it was stated.

THE REPORT.

The third time we celebrate the completion of the annual period of our work and offer our thanksgiving to the Almighty for making his instruments to do the humble work entrusted to us. We cast our eyes back to the last year when we celebrated the function with a message from M. Paul Richard, the Prophet of the Future. And it is worth recalling here the high ideal of a strenuous life devoted to the family, social, economic and religious reconstruction. We find India teeming at present with workers who have taken to one or the other of the ideals but it was left to Mahatma Gandhi to base his Constructive Programme on a harmonious combination of all these principles.

His central message is "Khaddar" which involves the working of the spinning wheel and is related to economic reconstruction ultimately leading to political emancipation. His second but equally important message is that of Hindu-Muslim unity, without which no Swarajya is possible. His third mission is the removing of untouchability, which is no less political than social. National education is placed fourth in his programme and it aims at the destruction of the slave-mentality. The fifth is the boycott of courts, which leads to cooperation among the masses and arbitration of disputes. The principle of Ahimsa and the positive doctrine of love, which dominates the whole programme is the basis of the present spiritual movement, and is at the root of religious reconstruction. It will solve all the problems of internal dissensions and at the same time will render it easier to arrive at the world-state or the international comity, which the best minds of all the nations are striving to attain. It is the proud privilege of the Aryan civilization to claim to lead this ideal which the Divine Buddha tried to preach and the great Ashoka strove to achieve with our own freedom we shall bring about this ideal unity of human progress.

At the last celebration we placed before the public the idea of how to organize the work in villages and to train young men for the purpose. There was no adequate response from the public. But, the futility of all efforts which ceased to affect the largest and greatest part of India—the men living in the rural area—became apparent and workers began to be impressed with the truth that their efforts must be directed to villages and not simply confined to town areas. A number of organization were started with the object of working among the villagers. Mr. Laxmidas of the Satyagrahashram has settled in a remote village near Champaner in Gujarat infusing his spirit and spending his fortune to better the lot of the neglected and down-trodden villagers of th edepressed classes. Mr. Thakkar of the Servants of India Society is conducting a novel but necessary experiment to improve the condition of the Bhils of Godhra Panchmahals who have been till now the outcastes of the Hindu civilization. Bardoli and Sarbhan bear testimony to the earnest work of Mahatma's followers. Two small societies following Arabindo Babu's ideals are working in the Broach and Vyara districts to come in touch with villagers and work in their interests. I must also allude to the work done in the Kaira districts by the local leaders who unlike other politicians live, move and have their being among the villagers—a fact now publicly recognised by their unqualified success in refusing to pay the punitive police tax in the Borsad Taluka. The inmates of the Ashrama at Sabarmatee and its branch at Wardha are working to reach the villagers in their own way when they are not taken away by the urgent call to work in the political sphere. A special department of the Satyagrahashram is undertaking the education of the Dheds and other suppressed classes in Gujarat. The great philanthropic and economic work of Prof. P. C. Ray in Bengal is only eclipsed by that of Mahatmaji himself.

The problem, before us is this—how to get the men who will be the real leders of village communities. The answer plainly leads to one conclusion—we must set to work in the villages themselves and find the future pioneer workers in the population of the village schools. This fact has been dawning upon us in the course of our work during the last three years. Out of nearly a hundred men who have received training in this Ashram a large number have gone back to their old calling after a short spell of village life, and the few who are working for their country find a congenial sphere in the towns rather than in the villages.

We were therefore waiting for a suitable opportunity to change our plan of campaign As at present advised we do not wish to migrate from here altogether. We are anxious to keep our connection with Bombay and its suburbs in as much as we are supplying pure milk to our friends and sympathisers in Andheri and Bombay and we also wish, if it can be feasible, to supply cloth to such ladies and gentlemen of the city as wish to have it woven out of their own hand-spun yarn. But we will at the most confine our attention to this work alone at Andheri. And the scheme of our village organization will have to be put into practice elsewhere. And the reason is obvious: the villagers residing round about this place are mostly persons engaged in serving the Bombay public in various capacities and all their time from morning to evening is spent in service and in travelling. Such surroundings are totally unsuitable for the work we have undertaken—and really in the absence of other favourable surroundings we could not advertise applications for admission to the Ashrama.

But the difficulty has been solved for us. Through the mediation of Mr. Shankar Rao Gavankar of Bassein we have been invited to open a branch of our Ashram at Bhingaum near Bassein where the main work will be the education of the village boys on national lines; at the same time we shall take some boys to be trained for the Ashram life; and we can also introduce weaving, spinning and agriculture on a small scale. We see the possibility of great developments in the taluka which is known for its produce of plantains and pans which are exported as far as the Punjab. There is plenty of scope for village organization on the co-operative lines, particularly in the disposal of the above-mentioned products and in the transport of milk and its distribution in Bombay; and also in establishing village councils for the administration of local affairs including the settlement of disputes.

WORK DONE.

As regards the actual work done during the year we have to make a short report. Our main efforts were concentrated on the dairy; and we have been supplying pure milk to the public of Andheri and we have been thinking of extending our operations to Bombay. It is now nearly two years since we have started his experiment; and we hope with the co-operation of the public to start it on an extensive scale. But at present we are short of men and therefore do not think of an earlier effort in this direction.

Our Sadhaks whose number is at present reduced to a strength just sufficient to keep the Ashram going are now conversant with all the processes of spinning and weaving. And the Sadhaks are able to spin and weave their own clothing. We intend soon to import a few Marwari weavers' families with a view to supply cloth to others who would spin their own yarn. We are trying to collect particulars for the scheme and as soon as they are available we will submit our scheme to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee without whose co-operation it will be impossible to undertake this work. But we feel sure that as in conducting the dairy so in this matter also we hope to be serviceable to the community at large. Our work has been slow; but that is largely due to the fact that we want to grow by our own efforts and not to depend on outside charity. If we succeed, we shall be setting a useful and agreeable example to you and other public bodies which cannot live except on public support.

PANDIT G. KRISHNA SHASTRI.

Pandit G. Krishna Shastri then explained the basic principles of Ashram life.

On behalf of the guests assembled, Acharya Puntambekar said that the old ties were difficult to be removed and that he was merely an humble worker of the great mission that lay before the country. After his three years' experience of work in the city of Bombay, he has come to realise that the real work lay to be done in the village and that work must be based on Mahatmaji's Constructive Programme.

Sjt. Mama Phadke expressed his views on a subject to which he has been devoting all his energies, namely, the uplift of the suppressed classes.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

The President, in his address, remarked that the national workers when faced by difficulties prefer remedies suited to their particular temperaments. For instance, some are fatalists, and remain inactive leaving everything to God; others are active and fight their own battles. Taking the last generation we find that Indians of different persuasions had tried to solve their problems by starting Ashrams, for example, Gopal Krishna Gokhale started the Servants of India Society and Vivekananda had his Ashrams in different centres of India, Shraddhananda had started his Gurukul, Rabindra Babu his Shantiniketal and the recluse of Sabarmati his Satyagrahashram. All this shows that for doing anything really effective the leaders of India took to establishing their own Ashrams. It is true that those who preceded the Mahatmaji including the Christian Missionaries have failed to attract the public. But, Mahatmaji's ideas found an easy entrance into the public heart, because they were developed through the Ashram idea. We must, however, be careful to see that these Ashrams are not one-sided, but that their work embraces the whole nation and leads to universal brotherhood. We find that the present field for work embraces the removal of untouchability, reforming the peasantry and the womanhood, and no Ashram can be complete which does not attend to any of these. This ideal should be borne in mind by the Sadhaks of the Ashrams, and others interested in national work.

After a vote of thanks the National Anthem was sung and the gathering dispersed after partaking of light refreshments.

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INDIA'S FISCAL POLICY.

PRINCIPAL TANNAN'S LECTURE

At the Muslim Students' Union at Chowpatty on Sunday night, Principal Tannan delivered a lecture on "India's Fiscal Policy," Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah presiding.

Principal Tannan said he did not belong either to the School of Free Trade or Protection, because he had come to the conclusion that neither the one nor the other could be held to apply to all countries unless they studied the economic conditions of those countries. The fiscal policy of this country fell into five periods, the first beginning with 1846 and ending with 1861, when the import duty was about five per cent. After the Mutiny the duty was ncreased to 10 per cent. and afterwards reduced to 7½ per cent. and again it was reduced to 5 per cent. After a time the duties were altogether abolished at the demand of the British Government. Then in 1874 it was fixed at about 3½ per cent. After that there was a progressive rise in the duties till 1920 when it went upto 15 per cent. They must remember that the tariff in India was raised for revenue producing purposes and not for protective purposes, although the industries did benefit to some extent by the raising of the tariffs. What was the best policy for India, which was a very large country, and most of whose people, about 75 per cent. were depended on agriculture for their living? About 75 to 80 per cent. of the imports into India were manufactured goods while about 60 to 70 per cent. of the exports were raw materials and food grains. There were no manufactures in India worth speaking about, except in Bombay and Ahmedabad where there were mills. India could not be called an industrial country, but industry was desirable because the major part of the population was dependent on the vagaries of the monsoon, hence they were always suffering from famines. It was not possible for a country to go on exporting its products of the soil indefinitely, for the fertility of the soil was bound to decrease in course of time. Dependence on agriculture was undesirable because it brought on conservatism and they could not make progress, as in the case of industries where people were more enterprising, more progressive and more go-ahead. They had large supplies of raw materials, as well as labour which could be trained easily. They also had capital, and India should be able to supply her needs of capital. What stands, then, in the way of their industrial development? There was only one thing lacking—if the country adopted a discriminative protection, or tariffs, they would be able to develope their industries. They would be able thereby to make the people more enterprising and bring more money into the coffers of the State and that revenue could be utilised for the general amelioration of the people. There were other questions also like the banking facilities, industrial, technical and commercials education. But they had to have a discriminative tariff first. It was said that such tariffs would make living dearer and that it was not proper. But, he asked, was it not better for a country to suffer these small inconveniences in the beginning for the ultimate and greater good of the country? It would increase the productive power of the country but the people would have to pay some price for it in the beginning. Let them look at the condition of the average industrial workers in the west. Owing to the protective tariffs in Germany the average wage of the workers came up to the level of the workers in England in a few years. He admitted the disabilities which came in the train of an industrial era, but he scouted the idea of corruption which industries were said to bring into a country. There were industrial trusts both in protective and free trade countries. But legislation could prevent such a thing, and after all trusts were not so very harmful. He did not think that agriculture was likely to be affected by an industrial revolution, because their agriculturists were not getting work throughout the year, as they had to do nothing for a period of four or five months in a year. In spite of the few disadvantages which a policy of protection would bring he was firmly of the opinion that protection was good for a country like theirs. Germany had made tremendous progress by means of a tariff wall in a very few years. He did not mean to imply that the industrial development of Germany was entirely due to tariffs; there were other causes also, like large deposits of iron ore. Japan also had made rapid strides in a few years by means of a tariff. Free Trade was alright when there were two equally advanced industrial countries pitted against each other but not in the case of countries like India, where the industries had not attained their full growth. Therefore in the present economic conditions of India free trade was not a policy which was desirable.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

Coming to the question of Imperial preference, he said there could be no preference in case of raw matrials and articles of food,—for such things were bound to find a market, and they could not give preference to manufactured articles of other parts of the Empire, because in that case India would not at all advance and would always remain behind as an industrial country. Such a policy was not at all desirable for India. There was no chance of retaliation as far as India was concerned, for there could be no tariff walls raised against raw products and good materials of a country like India.

CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS.

The chairman said the best brains all over the world had applied themselves to this question and no definite opinion had been arrived at. But he agreed that the economic needs of each country had to be examined in detail and measures adopted accordingly. There were some countries which were dependent on other countries for both their raw products and markets. He did not think that agriculture and industry were different; they were one and the same process and there was no dividing line. The factory was required to manufacture articles from raw materials of the soil. The processes through which a raw material had to pass in making of it a finished article was one process, and there was no division. And if there was a difficulty in making the finished article, that difficulty should be removed by the State. Therefore they wanted tariffs. The United States of America were in the same condition as India and yet it was a most prosperous country from both the agricultural and industrial points of view. Every country had its best brains and when the best brains of every country were for a judicious policy of discrimination how was it that they asked that only free trde should be applied to India? Variety of employment and work helped the building up of character, and one kind of work alone, like agriculture, brought about passivity and conservatism. Whether it was protection or free trade,—those policies had to be applied from time to time after considering the conditions then prevailing. The balance of opinion in favour of protection for India was overwhelming. They had to consider that question from the point of India and India alone. The lecturer had used the words "discriminative protection." But discrimination was very rarely used in those countries where protection was in use. There was not the least discrimination, not to speak of judicious discrimination! But all those policies had to be applied to a country with responsibility and only after deep consideration. He had no doubt that the leaders and representatives of India would use that power with discrimination and judgment, if they had the opportunity of so doing for they were responsible to the electors.

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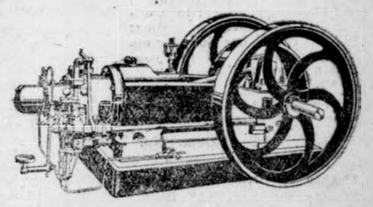

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